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ISRAELYAN SCORES U.S. DRAFT CW CONVENTION

LD092045 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 9 TASS -- Speaking at a plenary meeting of the Disarmament Conference, USSR representative Yuriy [first name as received] Israelyan gave an appraisal of the state of affairs at the negotiations on prohibition of chemical weapons. He recalled that about two years ago the Soviet Union submitted for consideration of the conference the draft of the basic provisions of a convention on that question, which provides a good foundation for a future accord. Considering the stand of the parties to the negotiations, some important provisions of that draft, among them those pertaining to the volume of prohibition and control, were repeatedly specified and supplemented in the future.

But some delegations are obviously trying to raise obstacles on the way to attaining an agreement by putting forth unrealistic and deliberately unacceptable concepts of control. This refers to the relevant U.S. draft convention, specifically, the proposal on constant invitation for inspection. It is obviously divorced from life. It is of a discriminatory character towards countries with the state form of property or with partially nationalized industry, stressed Viktor Israelyan. That concept proceeds from absolute mistrust of states for each other and is even inherent with the danger of complication of international relations. In the final count, the American proposal on control has the aim to complicate and maybe to foil negotiations on prohibition of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union proposes to concentrate attention on the elaboration of efficient and feasible forms of control.

As was stated by Konstantin Chernenko, "when there is a real desire to agree on measures to reduce armaments and on disarmament, control has not been and cannot be an obstacle."

In the American draft convention there are also a number of other substantial shortcomings. The U.S. draft convention shares the question of prohibition of binary chemical weapons. The time has come, said the Soviet representative, to put a ban on this fundamentally new and the most dangerous type of chemical weapons. It is also necessary to clear up the question of prohibition of the use in military actions of herbicides and irritants which are known to have been widely used by the United States in Vietnam, the Soviet representative said in conclusion of his speech.

PENTAGON CLAIM OF SOVIET CW UNITS ASSAILED

LD040646 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 4 Aug 84

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Exposes Pentagon's Fresh Invention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has described as the Pentagon's fresh invention the malicious lie cooked up by the United States secret services to the effect that there allegedly are "special units" fitted out with chemical weapons among the Soviet divisions in the Far East.

The newspaper points out that the European press has not gone for that rotten bait. As far as some Asian countries are concerned, there were yet newspapers, which were not above the wanton lies. They were, apparently, lured by the mention made of the Far East. This invention was echoed, in particular, by the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI.

Obviously some people in Japan are nostalgic about the past, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out. As is known the Japanese militarists widely used chemical weapons in their operations in China way back in the thirties and forties. Over the period from 1938 to 1942 alone, 36 thousand Chinese soldiers fell victim of the chemical weapons, as is pointed out in the papers made for the international military tribunal in Tokyo. Then were made public the facts that only the rout of militaristic Japan in 1945 put an end to the development and testing on people of bacteriological weapons in the so-called detachment 731 under the command of the sinister-reputed General Ishii.

The unscrupulousness displayed by the YOMIURI in publishing in its pages the scurrilous libel against the Soviet Union, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVESDA continues, brings to mind another idea. In the history of imperialist brigandage the Asian Continent was most heavily hit by the use of such brutal means of warfare as the chemical weapons. The destructive consequences of the massive use by the American aggressors of chemical weapons in Vietnam and other countries of Indochina can be felt to this day. Now in Washington they would like to conceal the traces of their crimes, acting according to the principle of criminals "stop thief!"

"The fraudulent chemical weapons story cooked up in the United States has been put to use" the Soviet newspaper writes, "in order to try and justify the programme adopted by the Reagan administration for increasing the chemical weapons arsenal from three to five million units of munitions of various types, in order to be able to shift onto other people its own guilt for the frustration of the talks banning the development, production and accumulation of such weapons and destruction of its stock."

BOGACHEV SAYS U.S. UNDERMINING AGREEMENTS

LD092011 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- TASS military news against Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In an accompanying letter to the report to Congress on the U.S. Government departments' activities connected with the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons in 1983, President Ronald Reagan gave a laudatory appraisal of the United States initiatives in this field. He stated that he continued to consider it one of the fundamental tasks in the field of national security and foreign policy to prevent the proliferation of nuclear explosive materials.

What is the real record of the Reagan administration in this really important military-political sphere? What is to the credit and otherwise of the U.S. present leaders in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons?

For the sake of justice, it should be noted that the Reagan administration, which over the three and a half years of its stay in office has derailed a number of agreements on curbing the arms race, and which repeatedly brought up the question of the United States' renouncing the still effective agreements, did not proclaim, at least in public statements, its intention to denounce the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It is difficult to explain this "gap" in the militarist speeches of representatives of the Reagan administration. It is hardly worth exaggerating the gap's importance, for the practical deeds of Washington in the observance of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are by no means indicative of any special exclusive attitude of the USA to the treaty to this effect.

As all unbiased specialists point out, the United States' readiness to finalise the formulation of an agreement on total ban on nuclear weapons' testing would be of exceptionally great importance for consolidating the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In 1980, as a result of the Soviet Union's tireless efforts in the search for mutually acceptable solutions, representatives of the USSR, the USA, and Britain succeeded in achieving a considerable progress in the preparation of an appropriate agreement. A total ban on nuclear weapons' testing not only in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, but also underground became a near reality. However, the United States in the self-same 1980 without any explanation interrupted the final formulation of an agreement to this effect.

Violating the spirit and letter of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the present U.S. Administration assists the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa in the acquisition of materials necessary for the creation of nuclear weapons.

With a more than suspicious "slackening of the vigilance" of U.S. security bodies, the Israeli militarists managed at one time to "steal" a large amount of fissionable materials from thoroughly guarded U.S. military depots.

Serious concern of the world public is aroused by U.S. close military cooperation with Pakistan which, as Western mass media report, is now busy intensively implementing a programme for the creation of nuclear weapons.

It is quite noteworthy that President Reagan's report on U.S. initiatives in the sphere of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons appeared a day after the U.S. Administration's decision to supply Japan with 189 kilograms of plutonium became known. According to U.S. congressman Richard Ottingen, two-thirds of the batch of plutonium are a finished material for the production of nuclear weapons.

President Reagan's rhetoric about non-proliferation of nuclear weapons sometimes happens to be somewhat different than his negative pronouncements, say, about the SALT-2 treaty. However, this does not change the essence of the matter. Facts irrefutably indicate that the present U.S. Administration is a principled opponent of any agreements on curbing the arms race.

GEOLOGY CONGRESS VIEWS WORLD OIL, GAS PROSPECTS

PM091415 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Aug 84 p 3

[TASS report: "At the International Geologists Conference: The Deposits of the 21st Century"]

[Text] Oil and gas are regarded as the most important minerals. The greatest efforts and resources of national geological services and organizations are geared toward identifying, exploring, and developing deposits of "blue fuel." The question is becoming increasingly acute -- what is the situation of the world's energy resources? Is mankind not threatened by a fuel shortage? These problems, of vital importance to the world's future civilization, were among the main themes at the 27th International Geological Congress, which have provoked a lively discussion among leading specialists from the USSR, Hungary, Mexico, the United States, France, and other countries.

The report delivered by a group of Western experts was quite pessimistic: According to their calculations, the stocks of all mineral fuels currently being explored are capable of satisfying world energy needs for just 72 years, even given an increase in extraction of 3 percent a year. The known oil deposits could be exhausted in 32 years and gas in 39 years. At the same time, according to French Professor N. (Byurolle), for example, one cannot expect to discover new large or ultralarge deposits such as the Arabian, West Siberian, or Texan fields. Is this so?

Well-founded counterarguments were presented by advocates of a different viewpoint connected with new theories about the origin of oil and gas deposits and their distribution throughout the world and with the introduction of progressive extraction and processing techniques. A.A. Trofimuk, director of the Geology and Geophysics Institute of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a well-known Soviet specialist, gave his comments on this standpoint:

"Oil and gas are unique natural compounds suitable for use in different spheres of present-day science and industry, extending as far as medicine. However, despite the fact that the proportion of hydrocarbons being processed into synthetic materials is increasing year by year, oil and gas will remain the main component of the world's energy systems at least until the end of this century and the beginning of the next. Only the assimilation of new types of energy, above all thermonuclear energy, will finally make it possible to dispense with simply burning this gift of nature.

"Oil must now be extracted at ever-increasing depths and stocks must be sought out under the very difficult conditions of the north. Exploratory drilling is becoming increasingly costly," Academician A.A. Trofimuk said. "However, we do not share the fears about oil or gas shortages in the near or long term. This confidence is primarily based on the successful identification and assimilation of oil and gas deposits on the sea bed. This applies not just to the continental shelf, but to the great ocean depths where, contrary to the previously widespread opinion, huge layers of sedimentary deposits have been discovered. The underwater drilling technique already developed makes it possible to drill with confidence at depths of 5-6 km."

In addition, Soviet geologists have proven that the formation of underground "pockets" of oil and gas is possible in ancient rock and clay seams previously considered useless. The latter view is disproved by the discoveries of geologists in Siberia who, in so doing, have sharply extended the limits of exploration work in their region. Great hopes are also pinned on the exploration of the Caspian depression -- the world's largest sedimentary basin, with a depth of 22 km. The hitherto undeveloped deposits of heavy oils and bitumens represent a vast potential energy source.

Academician Trofimuk considers the world's main hydrocarbon extraction reserve to be Soviet scientists' discovery of the quality of gases to form so-called gas hydrate or "hard" deposits. Calculations show that total stocks of this kind of deposits associated with the special conditions in the permafrost zone exceed 100 trillion cubic meters (whereas the world's present total gas resources are now estimated at 86 trillion cubic meters). Gas can also be solidified under the vast water pressure on the sea bed. The hypothesis is that there is 100 times more gas concentrated there than on land.

"Our country's economy," the scientist said in conclusion, "is developing on the basis of self-sufficiency in fuel and energy resources. In the past 25 years, oil and condensate extraction have increased by 5.5 times and gas extraction has increased (?19) times. A scheme is now being formulated for developing identification and exploration work through the year 2000 within the framework of the USSR Energy Program. Our country's potential oil and gas reserves show that its fulfillment is a realistic prospect."

Siberian Researcher Interviewed

LD081728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The 27th International Geological Congress is under way in Moscow. Those taking part in it greeted with great interest reports by Soviet scientists on new sources of energy in the territory of Siberia and the far east. At the microphone is Ivan Ivanovich Nesterov, director of the West Siberian Geological Survey Petroluem Research Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Begin recording] [Nesterov] Apart from the usual oil and gas there are also many other power sources we do not pay sufficient attention to today. What are these sources? First of all, there is oil again; not the oil we extract, but the oil that remains underground. Unfortunately, today's technical methods for extracting oil are such that we extract only 40 percent of the oil. The rest remains underground. And I think that in the not too distant future we will learn to extract it. So that is the first non-traditional source.

Second, let us go on to gas. Apart from the gas at the deposits, there is gas, just the same sort of gas, methane basically, to be found in a dissolved form in underground waters. Today it is not profitable to extract this gas. But in the not too distant future, we will use it.

[Correspondent] How great are its resources?

[Nesterov] Comparatively speaking, in Western Siberia alone, and let me stress in Western Siberia alone, on average there is one cubic meter of methane in one cubic meter of underground water.

The next non-traditional source is hard gas. In areas where there is development of rocks that have been frozen for many years, and at the bottom of the sea and the oceans where water temperature is (?about plus four degrees) and there is sufficient pressure, conventional methane begins to turn into hard gas or so-called gashydrate [russ gazogidrat]. In one volume of rock there are dozens of times more gashydrate than conventional gas per cubic meter of rock in ordinary deposits.

In our country the area of develoment of permafrost rocks is gigantic, and this entire territory has prospects for the search for hard gas. At present we cannot count these reserves, we cannot prospect them, and we cannot exploit this gas. But, again, I think the time will come when we will learn to.

This is yet another reserve of hydrocarbonous raw material for the development of our country's national economy.

Bituminous sandstone has a certain value and in the not too distant future we will use it; all the more so because oil can be worked from it using the open method. The value of this oil lies first and foremost not in the fact that it can be used to produce petrol or kerosene; but because it contains polar non-freezing oils and carbonous coke which are irreplaceable in nuclear power engineering. And so, in the not too distant future we will undoubtedly run into this non-traditional source and extract it. And, finally, I would like to again dwell on oil, oil in clays. The entire world used to say that there is no oil in clay. Clay is the antipode of oil. Even today that is written in black and white in all the textbooks. Nonetheless, we have around 40 sites in Western Siberia where oil flows have been obtained from wells in pure clay rock. True, we did of course run into very big difficulties, and today we must study anew in what conditions this oil can be found and study a system for working this sort of deposit. [end recording]

UNIDO DRAFT CONCLUDING DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTED

LD091452 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Revyakin reports: The draft concluding document of the fourth general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which is under way here, has been distributed at the conference. The document was prepared by the "Group 77" which includes about 100 developing states.

The economy of developing countries is in a critical condition as a result of the crisis of the world economic system, unfair and inequitable character of international economic relations, it is said in the document. This manifests itself in growing unemployment, reduction of real earnings, curtailment of economic activity, a rise in foreign debt. Problems being raised by foreign debts, particularly the burden of payment of interest rates, became the main obstacle for the economic development of those countries.

The continuing rise in banking rates and growing protectionism on the part of industrial countries are the cause of the heavy plight in which developing countries are in, and hamper attainment of fair and equitable international division of labour, thereby preventing the realisation of potentialities of developing countries. Therefore, the document stresses, it is necessary to introduce urgent qualitative changes into these unfair international economic structures, to elaborate a programme of immediate measures in the spheres which are of key significance for developing countries. Economic measures should not be used as a means of political, economic coercion or pressure, which is interference in the sovereign affairs of developing countries and runs counter to the U.N. Charter and the charter of economic rights and obligations of states.

The draft concluding document points to the direct mutual link between consolidation of universal peace and industrial development. This development can be attained only in conditions of peace. A considerable part of the means to be released as a result of termination of the dangerous, non-productive and ever growing arms race, should be channelled for the expansion of international economic cooperation, for the benefit of all countries, particularly developing countries.

The "Group 77" calls upon industrial countries to immediately terminate protectionist policy, to change the present-day unfair conditions of trade which is conducted to the detriment of developing countries, to reduce banking rates, to increase the aid granted through official channels and pay the main attention to building up industry of developing countries.

MCFARLANE VIEWS ON EAST-WEST CONFRONTATION HIT

PM09157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Mr McFarlane's Revelations"]

[Text] McFarlane, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, recently made a long-winded speech in San Francisco. It is significant in its frank exposition of the present U.S. President's actual foreign policy aims. And in this sense McFarlane is involuntarily undermining the efforts of official American propaganda, which is trying its best under the conditions of the election campaign to create an image of some "new" Reagan.

With a claim to conceptuality McFarlane's speech essentially proclaims Reagan's philosophy of ensuring world supremacy for the United States and reorganizing the world along American lines. Here they frankly state that they reckon on achieving the set aim by strong-arm methods, using political, economic, and even military means. They try to cover up their great-power claims with the same old hackneyed fabrications about the "Soviet threat" and the intrigues of "international communism."

The first of the theses of the U.S. presidential assistant is essentially an indulgence for aggression in those parts of the world which Washington takes it into its head to proclaim a sphere of its "vital interests."

For both economic and military reasons, McFarlane expatiates, events in Asia, Latin America, and Africa are becoming increasly significant for the United States. The American economy is becoming increasingly dependent on deliveries of raw materials from those regions. Thus, U.S. security depends on the strength of the regimes there allied with Washington. However, the White House representative complain, these regimes are "extremely vulnerable to subversive activity." And this, according to him, has intensified sharply over the past 10 years.

The U.S. presidential assistant tries to stun the ordinary American with a list of "examples" from Angola to Nicaragua. However, the references cited by him do not confirm but refute his thesis. It is absurd to portray any manifestation of the struggle for national liberation and social progress -- whether the collapse of the Portugese colonial empire or the overthrow of Somoza's rotten dictatorship in Nicaragua -- as the "intrigues of Moscow" and as a constituent part of the East-West confrontation.

Falsification of histroy is used in this instance to justify the policy of social revenge on a global scale. In order to turn back the wave of the people's movement, McFarlane pontificates, the United States must help its "friends" to acquire the ability to independently oppose "organized violence."

What this means, simply, is giving assistance to antipopular regimes that provide American monopolies with opportunities for unimpeded exploitation of the peoples of developing countries. McFarlane declares with mercenary-minded cynicism that only such assistance is "profitable" from the U.S. viewpoint. McFarland withholds the fact that the Rapid Deployment Force has been set up for those who do not consent to put on the American yoke of their own free will and that "warning strikes" have been prepared in accordance with Presidential Directive 138 on the pretext of the struggle against so-called "terrorism."

The following three theses in McFarlane's speech are also devoted to substantiating Washington's imperial ambitions and to its desire to rule the destinies of other peoples. Their essence is expressed thus: "The Soviet Union differs from the United States"; "The Soviet Union is an expansionist power"; "The United States has the means to cope with Soviet expansion."

"I categorically reject the idea that our system and the Soviet system have anything in common in any moral or political sense," the U.S. presidential assistant pontificates. Well, it is probably possible to agree with that statement. Two worlds, indeed -- two ways of life, two policies. Man's exploitation of man is alien to Soviet society. Its well-being is not founded on the misfortunes of the indigent strata or on the extermination of national minorities. It does not resort to usurious plundering of other peoples and does not cover the whole world with military bases. It has no social groups for which the arms race and the policy of aggression serve as a source of profit.

McFarlane's allegations that only the military industry has undergone development in Russia over the years of Soviet power, while the people's living standards supposedly have not risen at all, are thoroughly false and malicious. Even the CIA, to whose materials the presidential assistant, it must be supposed, has access, admits that the real incomes of the population in the USSR have increased 200-300 percent over the past three decades.

In what, then does the speaker perceive the contrast between the two social systems? "The Soviet Union's aim is to fashion the whole world on the basis of its experience," he proclaims. "Soviet Communists have been seeking overtly and covertly since Lenin's time to make the governments and societies of other countries adopt their system." Only a total ignoramus could resort to such judgments. Washington politicians should be reminded of V.I. Lenin's statements that communists are opposed both to the export of revolution and to the export of counterrevolution.

The attempt to accuse others in order to conceal one's own designs is an old ploy. And it is being used now, too, not for any new purpose at all. "Over the past 4 years," McFarlane maintains, "a growing feeling has arisen in our country that, in the final analysis, the inability to meet the challenge from Soviet might will prove far more costly than a counterreaction to it. Readiness once again to allocate the necessary funds for military needs was one of the signs of this feeling." If we discard the wordy shell, we are left with the traditional scheme: First they frighten people with the "Soviet threat," and then they urge them to cough up.

It is probably worth commenting in greater detail on the following thesis in the U.S. presidential assistant's speech: "The Russians' approach to arms control is different from ours." The approach to arms control, the speaker states, may serve as the most eloquent expression of the principles of state policy in the 20th century. It is enough to recall the "Baruch plan."

Well, once again we are prepared to agree with McFarlane here. The approaches of the USSR and the United States to curbing the arms race -- the nuclear arms race, above all -- really have been fundamentally different. As long ago as 19 June 1946 the Soviet Union proposed a draft international convention, whose participants would adopt three pledges: first, not to use atomic weapons under any circumstances; second, to ban their production and storage; third, to destroy stocks of them within a 3-month period. That initiative opened up the possibility of nipping the nuclear race in the bud.

Rejecting the Soviet proposal, Washington then countered it with a demagogic demarche with the so-called "Baruch plan." The aim of the American project was not to ban atomic weapons but to consolidate the U.S. monopoly on their possession. The Pentagon made the "Baruch plan" directly conditional on the following: "The atom bomb must remain the core of the American arsenal, and the control system must be elaborated so as to prevent the Russians from creating atomic weapons."

As can be seen, McFarlane needed the excursion into history for a very definite purpose: to prove that no Soviet-American agreements are needed in the sphere of limiting the arms race and that they are even harmful. Juggling with figures and distorting the facts, McFarlene tries to uphold the old and long since hackneyed fairytale that the United States supposedly disarmed unilaterally in the sixties and seventies.

You may ask: What kind of unilaternal disarmament is McFarlane expatiating about? What, then, has happened to the more than 1,000 ICBM launchers, the more than 650 submarine-based ballistic missile launchers, and the nearly 700 heavy bombers? Who should know better than the President's national security assistant that while in 1960 U.S. strategic weapons could deliver about 2,000 nuclear charges to targets, by the late seventies, as a result of the deployment of MIRVed missiles, this number was in excess of 10,000. At the same time programs were implemented for the nuclear forces' qualitative improvement: The missiles' accuracy was increased and retargeting systems were introduced. In those same years the United States carried out the accelerated development of air-, sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles, whose mass deployment began in the eighties.

All this utterly refutes McFarlane's allegations that the United States has reduced its nuclear arsenal. The same thing is borne out by the fact that at the Geneva talks the U.S. side has done everything to avoid the Soviet proposal to establish equal by substantially reduced ceilings for nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles.

The above examples are sufficient to persuade you of the falisty of McFarlane's arguments. His assurances of the present U.S. Administration's adherence to arms control are worth no more. In the 4 years of its rule this administration has not only failed to conclude a single agreement on arms limitation or reduction with the Soviet Union but is also seeking to trample on everything positive done by its predecessors. It has to its credit the breakdown of the Geneva nuclear disarmament talks, the sabotage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and its blatant reluctance to resolve constructively the question of banning chemical weapons. The present U.S. Administration is acting vigorously to undermine existing accords on strategic offensive arms limitation and is encroaching on the unlimited treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. Washington clearly disliked the Soviet proposal to conduct talks on immediate measures to prevent the militarization of space. The U.S. Administration has done everything to thwart the possibility of holding them. And after all that McFarlene still dares to accuse the USSR of some kind of "violations" of the Soviet-U.S. agreements!

The last of the six theses put forward in San Francisco proclaims: "The preservation of peace requires strength, readiness for negotiations, and patience." Here all but one of the words are a demagogic camouflage and only one -- "strength" -- serves as the real linchpin of the U.S. Administration's political philosophy and foreign policy activity.

Preaching crude force and bellicose anti-Sovietism -- that is the only way to describe the speech delivered by the U.S. President's aide. Casting aside all disguise, he openly expressed Washington's desire to reverse the wheel of history with the aid of double-dyed reaction.

What lies behind such speeches? The intention to play on the chauvinist feelings of that category of ordinary Americans who applauded the United States' bandit attack on Grenada?

Or rage at the fact that the White House has not succeeded in imposing its will on the Soviet Union, especially on questions of arms control? Is it not with these premises in the field of "national security" that the President's team is going to the Republican Party convention? And will they not determine the administration's foreign policy and military course if the incumbent President is reelected for a second term? However that may be, McFarlane's speech again showed the whole world the predatory teeth-baring of U.S. imperialism, which is sometimes not averse to disguising itself beneath the mask of peacemaker.

AIR FORCE AWARDS MX GUIDANCE SYSTEM CONTRACT

LD092139 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 9 TASS -- The United States is speeding up the production of the qualitatively new system of nuclear armaments -- the intercontinental MX first-strike ballistic missile. The Department of the Air Force announced that it concluded with Rockwell International Corporation a contract for delivery of equipment for guidance and control systems to MX missiles. The cost of the contract is estimated at 233 million dollars.

The Pentagon plans to deploy a total of 100 MX missiles, each to be equipped with 10 nuclear warheads. Allocations for the production of the first batch of missiles were allocated by the Congress in the budget for the current fiscal year. The question of money for the production of several dozens more of such missiles is now being discussed in the Capitol Hill.

REAGAN TIES WITH MILITARY INDUSTRY EXAMINED

LD081553 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Reagan administration, a protege of the military-industrial complex, jeopardises U.S. national interests by zealously serving it. This view is expressed ever more often in the United States by people representing most different walks of political and economic life. Intense concern in American business and political quarters, including both the Democratic and the Republican Parties, has been aroused by the federal budget deficit which has, as Americans themselves admit, been caused by Washington's reckless militarist policy. The journal FORTUNE wrote, for instance, that one needed no special acuity of vision to see that the military items of spending in the federal budget played a big role in forming the deficit.

According to a just-published estimate of the Congressional Budget Office, the deficit will grow from 179 billion dollars in fiscal 1985 to 263 billion dollars in fiscal 1989. The business council uniting presidents, board chairmen and other managers of one hundred major U.S. corporations said in a statement that the country's economy was heading for another powerful upheaval because of those enormous deficits.

A large group of people prominent in U.S. business, political and scientific [word indistinct] including five former finance secretaries, both Democrats and Republicans, warned in an address to President Reagan that the unprecedentedly high bank rates pushed up by the deficit entailed depleted savings, slow economic growth rates, dramatic cuts in capital investments in industry and a slump in the farming sector. It was fraught with a national economic catastrophe. The deficit was not an abstract notion. It was already affecting the material position of the American man-in-the-street, the address said.

Why then has the Reagan Administration been ignoring these sober voices and warnings so stubbornly? The explanation is quite simple. The incumbent Washington administration which is not loath to waffle about peace has been put in power by munitions concerns and has been serving them faithfully. The doubling of military spending by the Reagan administration could not have failed to cause complications in the U.S. financial system, while simultaneously securing fabulous profits to the fat cats of the munitions industry. President Reagan is backed by the "death manufacturers" from the State of California whom the President has rewarded for their generous funding of his election campaign in 1980 by blessing them with 30 percent of all the Pentagon's commercial orders.

The Republican administration has over the past three years injected more than 750 billion dollars into the military sector and encouraged arms producers with contracts worth trillions of dollars till the end of the century. The military concerns with their highest monopolization of arms manufacture are acting in the spirit of brigandage in broad daylight under the protection of the Reagan administration. Senator William Roth complained that one of the military contractors had received 9,609 dollars for each of his modified spanners of which the reasonable price would be ten dollars apiece. Is there any need then to speak about how inflated the cost of more sophisticated products such as aircraft, missiles and bombs may be?

The military psychosis fostered by the Washington administration helps the manufacturers of weapons and ammunition to strip the nation of hundreds of billions of dollars. Even according to official data, the mean rate of profits in the military business is 70 percent higher than that in civilian industries. Under the pretext that they take care of "national security interests", the military concerns win tax cuts and other benefits which are even more generous than other monopolies have enjoyed under Reagan.

The present Washington administration has earned notoriety by its statements to the effect that "there are things more important than peace". One can be positive that it places the interests and profits of the "death business", which is prepared to plunge the world into the abyss of a nuclear war for sake of the insane idea of world ascendancy, above peace.

IZVESTIYA'S STURUA VIEWS U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM091353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Melor Sturua: "Election Struggle in United States; Between San Francisco and Dallas"]

[Text] When I last visited San Francisco, the Moscone Center was still under construction. Intended for congressess, conferences, and other mass meetings, it already looked more like a giant bunker than a palace. The bulk of it is underground and windowless. The architects were evidently influenced by the fate of the man for whom the building was named: George R. Moscone, mayor of San Francisco, was killed in his office in 1978 by a former member of the City Council, police officer David White.

But the delegates of the U.S. Democratic party convention who gathered -- or buried themselves? -- in the Moscone Center were pursued not by the specter of the late mayor of San Francisco but by the entirely alive White House incumbent -- the Republican U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The convention delegates realized perfectly that they could not conquer their formidable adversary by burying themselves, for that it was necessary to carve as wide a window as possible to look out on the electorate. It is from this standpoint that we should view the results of the work of the convention -- from its platform the ground-laying speeches by Mondale and by Governor Cuomo of New York State, to, in particular, the choice of the first woman vice presidential candidate in the history of the U.S. bourgeois parties, Geraldine Ferraro, who represents the New York District of Queens in Congress.

Under a long-standing tradition, beneath the vaults of the Moscone Center, bands unceasingly played the song "Happy Days Are Here Again" -- which is something of an unofficial Democratic Party theme tune. Are they really here again? The answer will be given by the final results of the November presidential election. Right now we can only voice a few speculations on the basis of the infinite number of statistical data, manipulating comparisons with an infinite number of unknown quantities.

The majority of political observers are unanimously in the belief that economic factors will play a decisive part in the outcome of the election, because "when Americans go to the polls they will be thinking above all of their pockets." The Republican administration has certain pluses on this plane. We should include among them a certain economic revival and a marked decline in the so-called "discomfort index," that is, indicators for the inflation and unemployment level. The resurgence of business activity which began in November 1982 is still continuing, the inflation rate is a little over 3 percent, and the unemployment level is "marking time" at around 7 percent.

The slowing down of the inflation rate is explained by a whole series of reasons of a temporary nature. Let's begin with the fact that oil prices on the world market are keeping U.S. gasoline prices at a low level. Thanks to the "strong" dollar, prices for imports are also being kept down. The curbing of inflation within the United States is thus being effected to a considerable degree at the expense of other countries, including Washington's Western allies. Nonetheless the most far-sighted U.S. economists are expressing fears for the future. "The warning lights are already starting to flash," Nobel Prize Winner Paul Samuelson warns, for instance.

The "warning lights" predict a slump. Incidentally, over the past 30 years six slumps have officially been recorded in the United States. The overall index of the main indicators of a slump starts to slide downward approximately 11 months before the advent of the slump itself. That slide has already begun, in May. Thus, in November -- election month -- voters may still not feel its brunt. That is precisely what the Republican strategists are counting on, proceeding from the principle "apres nous le deluge." Let us recall Hoover, who predicted at the end of the twenties that "prosperity is round the corner" when the stock market crash, crisis, and depression lay in wait for the United States "round the corner." But, as commentator R. Brady notes, "The U.S. voter has a short memory, and it is on this that U.S. politics are built." The present election campaign is also largely built on this: The Republicans are reassuring the voter, while the Democrats are pestering him.

And so a decline in the "index of discomfort" and the chance of "leapfrogging" the start of the slump give the Republicans important advantages in the struggle for the White House. But there are minuses as well as pluses. And very major ones. A key issue here is the problem of the so-called "structural deficit," which is not resolved even under conditions of economic buoyancy, when more people pay taxes and fewer receive benefits from the administration's social programs. So it is this "structural deficit" which is the Achilles' heel of Reagan's economy. In 1980 Reagan promised to abolish the budget deficit. In 1984 he is conducting his election campaign buckling under the weight of a record budget deficit of $200 million.

What does this sum mean? First, an additional tax burden of $800 a year for every American, including children. Second, pressure on interest rates (bank rates), a decline in the dollar exchange rate, and, ultimately, the slowing down of economic development, the return of inflation, and the onset of a slump.

Fighting Carter 4 years ago, Reagan asked voters: "Have you started living better under him?" Now the Democrats are throwing this question back at Reagan like a boomerang. What is his reply? According to U.S. Census Bureau figures, the poverty level has risen from 14 percent in 1981 to 15.2 percent in 1983, that is, the number of poor people has increased from 31.8 to 35 million.

According to congressional research service estimates, as a result of budget restrictions the number of children living in poverty has risen by 2.9 percent (331,000). That is the reality which totally refutes President Reagan's boastful statement at a recent press conference that: "There is not a single fact, not a single figure, to confirm that reductions in budget appropriations under the present administration are aggravating the position of the poor."

There are more than enough such facts and figures. Speaking under the vaults of the Moscone Center, Governor Cuomo rightly ridiculed Reagan's allegation that the United States is "a shining city upon a hill." Cuomo said: "The shining city is perhaps all the President can see from the White House porch and from the veranda of his ranch from which it seems that everybody is doing well...In reality, Mr President, you should know that the country is more like 'A Tale of Two Cities' (reference to Charles Dicken's novel -- M.S.) than a mere 'shining city upon a hill.'"

Yes, there are two Americas alongside each other in the United States. Let's return to Reagan tax policy. During the years of his rule families with an income of under $10,000 a year have lost a total of $23 billion, while families with an income of over $80,000 have become richer by $35 billion.

Two Americas instead of one "shining city upon a hill..." But it would be an unforgivable error to believe that the Democrats represent one America and the Republicans the other. For all the difference between them, both serve big capital and serve one master. President Reagan struck an accurate blow to this vulnerable spot in his rivals. "If we have started talking about the rich," he said, "I think it was quite interesting to see how some of the speakers at the San Francisco convention, who spoke of their love for the poor and our sympathy for the rich, were themselves not only rich but also sold seats in the hall for $5,000 each, and to see how it was possible to meet and talk with the candidate or be photographed with him for $100,000." But, of course, it is not only and not so much a case of these election stratagems. If you study in detail the democratic platform adopted in San Francisco, its socioeconomic sections do not give the voter a real choice, still less point the way to the "shining city upon the hill."

In addition to economic factors, so-called geodemographic factors are tremendously important to the outcome of the election struggle. As is well known, U.S. presidential elections are not direct but two-tier elections. First the states elect an electoral college, and the latter elects the President. The number of electoral college delegates from each state is determined by its population. To be elected President you need to have a minimum of 270 electoral college votes. In principle this system permits a situation in which parity in electors' votes to the colleges does not mean an equal number of actual electors supporting a particular candidate. Moreover, we can in theory allow the following option: A party may obtain more votes but still lose the White House if its majority is not "converted" into a sufficient number of electoral college votes. That is why geodemographic factors are so important.

Right now, according to existing data, the situation looks like this: The South of the country supplies 155 electoral college votes, the East 135, the Midwest 137, and the West 111. The West is the Republican' traditional "domain" and will probably remain so. The Democrats also have a hard time in the South. Here their strategy is based on activating the black population. In the East, Northeast, and Midwest the Democrats feel more confident.

If we are to describe the picture in even more detail, we must dwell on the so-called "key" states. They are California, Texas, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Florida, and two or three others.

It is believed that California will vote for Reagan. Texas will be a fierce battlefield (not a single Democrat has gotten into the White House without winning Texas). In New York the winner has been whoever has won in Queens. (That is why Ferraro is so important to the Democrats.) In New Jersey the Democrats have not won since 1964. Summing up, U.S. election analysts believe that as of now 24 states are firmly behind the Republicans or are inclined to support them. That means that from the outset Reagan can count on at least 205 electoral college votes. So far Mondale has considerably fewer "loyal" electoral college votes -- 89 (9 states plus the District of Columbia).

How to reduce this gap and then forge ahead? The Democrat leaders are now racking their brains over this question. The chief element in their strategy is to get the maximum number of people to the polls. (In percentage terms the Democrats are the majority party: 43 percent of Americans consider themselves Democrats, and only 30 percent -- Republicans, while 27 percent are "independent"). For this they need to unite the very heterogeneous elements of their traditional coalition -- blacks, Spanish-speakers and Jews, the rural inhabitants of the South and the ethnic groups of the North, women, and farmers. Special attention is devoted to women. First, they make up 54 percent of the electorate and, second, the majority of women prefer Mondale, fearing Reagan's adventurist foreign policy and his offensive on the social front. In 1980, when only 86.5 million Americans voted and Reagan secured a majority of 8.4 million, 31 million women with the right to vote were not registered. It is from precisely this reservoir that the Democrats are trying to tap additional votes by gambling on the Ferraro magnet.

The Democrats pin another hope on Ferraro. She is expected to "lure" young voters -- liberals in the social sphere and conservatives in the economic sphere. These voters do not remember the years of the depression and were not subject to the cults of Roosevelt and Kennedy. Until recently they tended toward Republicanism, dazzled by the promises of "Reaganomics." People in the Democrat camp realize that, if younger, wealthier, "independent" voters living in the suburbs join their traditional coalition, then victory over Reagan will become perfectly realistic.

So, as you see, the mosaic of facts and figures is very motley and unstable. It provides food for conjecture rather than for answers. Everything flows, everything changes. And this will be so until the very last day. Following the San Francisco convention, according to polls by certain public opinion institutes, the Democrats took the lead: 48 percent of the people polled favored Mondale-Ferraro, and 46 percent -- Reagan-Bush. But the Republican convention is still to come. . . .

It is said that the organizers of the Dallas convention have decided to repaint the platform from which Reagan will speak a "more tranquil and pleasant color." However, the Reagan administration's 4-year rule has not been tranquil, still less pleasant for the ordinary American. And we have not touched on foreign policy here. How can Americans assess Reagan's rule as "transquil and pleasant" if it has increased the threat of a nuclear missile war many times over? Unfortunately, the Democratic Party platform does not provide a real alternative in this respect, either, and does not indicate a real way out of the foreign policy impasses of Reagan's course. The American voters' disappointment is not surprising in light of this. According to Brodie, professor of political sciences at Stanford University, "more and more Americans are saying that there is no point in voting in presidential elections, because the policy of the U.S. Administration remains unchanged, regardless of which party accedes to power." No, this is not professorial speculativeness. This is what the "salt of the earth" think and feel.

Here, for example, is what John (Krast), a metallurgical worker from San Francisco, where the Democratic Party convention was held, says: "I won't vote because I see no point in it. During the election campaign we are promised the earth, but after the election everything remains as before."

No, the United States is not a "shining city upon a hill." This applies both to San Francisco and to Dallas.

ROLE OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY NOTED

LD071852 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 7 TASS -- The House of Representatives and the Senate of the U.S. Congress agreed to allocate 18.5 million dollars for the activities of the so-called "National Endowment for Democracy" (NED) in fiscal 1985.

As is known, official Washington tries to use the "National Endowment for Democracy" as an instrument for gross interference in the affairs of other countries, first and foremost, the developing states. It seeks to plant CIA agents into NED's parties, trade unions and other organisations. Apart from collecting intelligence, these agents are entrusted to carry out covert operations to destabilize the governments, which are not to the United States' liking, to condition the public opinion in those countries in a pro-American spirit. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that the goal of the "National Endowment for Democratcy" is to encourage democracy American-style abroad, that is to foist on the rest of the world American orders as the only right and mandatory ones. The White House has requested 31.3 million dollars for funding the activity of the "National Endowment for Democracy".

SENATE APPROVAL OF AID TO AFGHAN REBELS BLASTED

PM100935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "Money for Terrorists"]

[Text] The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved the allocation of an additional $50 million to assist Afghan bandit groups. Earlier a similar decision was adopted by the House of Reprsentatives of the country's supreme legislative organ, which also yielded to White House pressure.

Washington does not even think of concelaing the purposes for which these funds are earmarked. The administration's request spoke openly of the need to "compensate" for the rebels' losses of combat hardware and equipment. The new millions will go to purchase weapons, which will reach them through CIA channels via Pakistan.

The new weapons not only mean new victims among the defenders of the Afghan revolution. They also serve as one more weighty demonstration of the steady widening of the Reagan administration's brazen interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. It was no accident that THE WASHINGTON POST, citing U.S. Congress staffers, pointed out that "the operation in Afghanistan may be the biggest of the CIA's operations, followed by the funding of the 'contra' forces struggling against the Sandinist government in Nicaragua."

The ins and outs of this course are clear. While cynically holding forth at every turn about "human rights," the U.S. Administration is frenziedly trying to impose Washington's standards for a social system on sovereign countries and peoples and to dictate a policy that would accord with American strategic interests.

Here people on the Potomac do not wish to show regard either for the social norms of international law or for the norms of interstate relations. They are not in the least embarrassed by the fact that, by stepping up military aid to Afghan dushmans, the United States bears all the weight of responsibility for the further exacerbation of the situation in that region. Officially elevating international terrorism to the rank of state policy, the present U.S. Administration has set itself the aim of dealing with national liberation movements and, if necessary, drowning in blood the independence of countries which refuse to live according to American prescriptions. It is essentially impossible to name a single region of the world where Washington has not nurtured its henchmen -- the local reaction trying with American weapons in its hands to assert a "status quo" to the liking of its bosses.

In this connection it is not out of place to point out that the same draft law approved by the Senate provides for the additional allocation of $117 million to the Salvadoran puppets headed by the newly fledged President Duarte. Elevated to the throne by American bayonets, this regime, so it is planned, will also receive new consignments of weapons in order to deal more effectively with the people of its own country.

According to an old English saying, you judge a man by the company he keeps. By giving succor to gangs of paid killers and reactionaries of every stripe and manner, Washington gives itself very eloquent references. Only it will in no way grasp the fact that such a policy is not only immoral but also hopeless. For the peoples' craving for freedom and independence is natural and invincible.

U.S. NEWS CONFERENCE ON EL SALVADOR CRITICIZED

LD091712 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 9 TASS -- On President Reagan's order, representatives of his Administration intensify pressure on the Congress to achieve the speediest appropriation of more funds for military aid to the Salvadoran regime. A provocative press conference was organized at the U.S. State Department in the framework of this campaign. The press conference was addressed by the commander of the U.S. Southern Military District General Paul Gorman and U.S. Ambassador in Salvador Thomas Pickering.

Gorman and Pickering tried to present the matters in such a way as if the Salvadoran patriotic forces fully depend on arms deliveries from Nicaragua. Sequences from several video recordings, allegedly showing the unloading of weapons from a Nicaraguan shipping vessel were shown at the press conference as "proof" of these false assertions.

Such falsehoods have been fed to the press by the CIA many times before. And this time, too, the imprint of the U.S. espionage department is clearly seen. T. Pickering maintains close ties with the CIA and coordinates its operations in Salvador.

It should be noted that the provocative press conference at the State Department was held on the same day with the voting in the Senate on the question of allocating additionally 117 million dollars for military aid to Salvador in the present financial year. Using as a pretext crudely concocted "proofs" of Gorman and Pickering and toeing the line of the administration, the Senate which is controlled by the Republicans approved the allocation of 117 million dollars for military aid to the Salvadoran regime which is waging a bloody war against its own people.

ZUBKOV REPORTS FIRST TEST OF JAPANESE-BUILT SAM

LD092133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1836 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] On a firing range on the Japanese Island of Hokaido the first test of a Japanese-built surface-to-air missile has been conducted. The details have been reported from Tokyo. The missile is 2.70 meters long; has a diameter of 15 centimeters; and a range of 35 km. The Japanese Armed Forces already have seven installations for launching missiles of this type. [video shows a missile lying in its holder in a field beside its motorized launcher; the missile is marked "SAM-1". Longer shots show the launch vehicle parked close to another truck with a rotating radar dish mounted on it. Close-ups show missiles on launch installation, two on each side. Helmeted soldier shown operating controls; missiles are raised and lowered on launcher.]

This footage was received this morning; this evening a report came in from Tokyo that directly explains why the tests were carried out. A session of the Japanese Diet has ended in which the ruling Conservative coalition achieved a patently militarist budget. Almost 3 trillion yen have been allocated for the needs of the military department, a figure 6.5 percent higher than military expenditures for the previous fiscal year.

NAGASAKI APPEAL URGES NUCLEAR ARMS ELIMINATION

LD091308 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 9 TASS -- Over 20,000 residents of Nagasaki and envoys of other Japanese cities and foreign countries gathered today at the Memorial Peace Park to attend the ceremony devoted to the memory of victims of the U.S. atomic bombing. Over 70,000 dead, tens of thousands of burned and crippled -- such is the outcome of the horrible crime of the Pentagon. The American bomb continues to kill Nagasaki residents in our days as well. For the past year another 2,217 names were added to list of its victims. They died of the radiation disease and other diseases brought about by the consequences of the nuclear explosion.

The peace appeal read by the mayor of Nagasaki, Hiroshi Motoshima, urges the population of Japan, all the people of good will to do their utmost for preventing the recurrence of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to step up the struggle for the elimination of mass destruction weapons, to safeguard peace on the planet.

EXPLOITS OF DPRK-DECORATED USSR VETERAN RECALLED

SK091133 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: As you know, the Soviet citizen Yakov Novichenko was awarded, by DPRK Central People's Committee decree, the title of DPRK meritorious hero, a sickle and hammer gold medal, and a national flag medal first class. Regarding Yakov Novichenko's exploit, (Vasiliy Panchenko), a participant in the Korean liberation war and a retired colonel, said:

A mailman delivered a letter to me one morning I could read the return address of Yakov Novichenko of (Kuruvanoyo village, Kuruganchu Oblast) on the envelope. On receiving it, I knew that the hero was still alive. At the same time, I was reminded of the land of Korea, where we worked together as soldiers, and of the unmatched exploit which my comrade-in-arms registered in peace time.

It was in Pyongyang on 1 March 1946. On that day I was looking down from a window at a steady stream of people, a crowd full of joy, moving forward in procession, and was listening to music and songs heard from the festive ranks. I recalled passages in the letter of appeal issued by Soviet Army Headquarters to the fraternal Korean people in August 1945: People of Korea, you have won freedom and independence. The Soviet Army has provided all conditions for the free and creative labor of the Korean people. The Korean people must be the creators of their happiness.

What the working people had dreamed of so long had been realized. Though I did not know the language spoken in that country or the meaning of the song sung by the masses, men and women, young and old, I could well perceive from their faces and bright eyes that they were happy. Then, suddenly a not very loud explosion was heard near the platform of the festivities. The crowd stopped for a short time and there was a stir among the people. I immediately ran to the street with my fellow comrades, wondering what had happened and thinking that we should lend a hand.

We learned that a man had thrown a hand grenade at the platform on which the Korean leaders and Soviet Army generals were standing. Second Lieutenant Novichenko, who happened to be near the platform, grabbed the hand grenade, which could have exploded at any moment. Finding nowhere to throw it, since a huge crowd was all around him, the Soviet officer decided to save other people even at the cost of his own life. He held the hand grenade with both hands, close to his body, and made himself a shield for those near him. By doing so, Novichenko prevented those near him from being hurt, however, he lost his left arm, left hand, and toes, and suffered serious injury to his knee, chest, and part of his face.

I would now like to call attention to the fact that the 1 March 1946 demonstrations and processions were staged prior to the land reform in that country. The tenants who constituted the majority of rural residents joyously looked forward to the land reform. However, there were those who opposed it.

I had a chance, before the above described accident took place, to talk to a man who did not like any change. He lived in a two-story house in Pyongyang. This man, named Choe, boastfully said that he was a landlord and a yangban [man from the upper class]. He said that he owned land in a rural area near Pyongyang, that tenants farmed the land, that his son was in middle school and dreamed of entering Seoul University, and that he could send him to Japan to study.

I suppose he invited me to his house to find out what his fate would be after the land reform. In those days, land reform was a subject of discussion everywhere. The peasants were glad, but landlords like Choe were worried.

I told him that the land reform was the problem of the Korean people themselves, that the Soviet Army defeated the Japanese Army to give the Korean people the right to decide their own destiny. Landlord Choe nodded, but worriedly asked how they could live if their land was given to the peasants. There was fear in his eyes. I answered: That is simple. You can till the land and engage in farming work, as others do. He said: I have never performed any work, and do not know how to work. There were more than a few people in Pyongyang who did not want to live by working as others did, and such a man threw the hand grenade at the platform.

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK awarded this Soviet officer a national flag medal first class, highly commending his exploit. Yakov Novichenko cherishes as a precious souvenir the silver cigarette case presented as a gift by Comrade Kim Il-song. A [word indistinct] medal also shines on the breast of Yakov Novichenko, awarded by the Soviet Government for his exploit.

NURIYEV RECEIVERS DRA PLANNING CHIEF MANGAL

PM091423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 8 August Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. Mangal, deputy chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) Council of Ministers and DRA State Planning Committee chairman, who is in Moscow as a guest of the Soviet Government.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions pertaining to the further development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the countries, was discussed.

INCREASING U.S.-PAKISTAN-PRC ANTI-DRA COOPERATION

LD091625 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 9 Aug 84

[News analyst Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Text] According to news agencies, Pakistan's foreign minister, Yaqub Khan, when on a recent visit to China, asked the Beijing leaders to transfer some of the camps of Afghan counterrevolutionaries from Pakistan to China. What is more, it has become known that three such camps have already been moved to the southern part of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region of China. These reports reveal a new and rather unusual aspect of Chinese-Pakistani cooperation. What does it mean? It means only one thing, that Beijing and Islamabad have agreed to extend their mutual participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Of course, they've cooperated closely in conducting that war before, but now they intend to do that on a bigger scale. China has been generously supplying arms to the hired bands in the camps on the territory of Pakistan, and on agreement with Islamabad, it sent its military instructors there as well. And that sort of cooperation will continue. Some of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary (?migration) were in Beijing at the end of July and conducted talks on getting additional consignments of Chinese weapons for the bandits. At the same time, under cover of demagogic talk about the cooperation of the two countries not being allegedly directed against third countries, Yaqub Khan and the Chinese leaders discussed new ways of acting together against Afghanistan. And now special camps are being set up on the territory of China to train the anti-Afghan terrorists and teach them to handle the latest types of weapons.

It is said that up-to-date weapons including anti-aircraft missiles are already being brought to these camps. The weapons come from the United States, whose government lately assigned 50 million more dollars in covert aid to the counterrevolutionary bands that infiltrate into Afghanistan and stage terrorist attacks there. It is clear from those reports that the United States, China, and Pakistan are coordinating more and more their unlawful activity in that troubled area. The tripartite agreement is aimed at preparing new large-scale acts of subversion through which they would like to reverse the developments in Afghanistan that are not to their liking.

Such are the latest facts showing that the forces participating in the undeclared war against Afghanistan are coordinating their actions more and more.

And those facts cast doubt on Islamabad's repeated statements about the alleged intention to reach a political settlement, and in that respect the question arises, what is the real objective of the Pakistani delegation at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva? Perhaps the participation in the talks, which, incidentally, have still not brought any results, is only a propaganda cover-up for the large-scale preparations going on for new acts of terror against the Afghan people.

REBEL GANGS IN THREE DRA PROVINCES 'DESTROYED'

LD091722 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A gang of cut-throats belonging to the criminal Hezbi-Islami organization has been destroyed as a result of a successful operation in Afghanistan's Ghanzi Province. More than 20 bandits were captured. The security forces, with active support from the local populace, have also destroyed counterrevolutionary gangs in Parvan and Qandahar Provinces. A considerable quantity of weapons and ammunition was seized from the criminals.

MORE REACTION ON USSR-INDIA TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Nepesov Lauds Treaty

PM100951 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by own international observer M. Nepesov pegged to the anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation: "A True Polestar"]

[Text] Three years ago in Delhi I had the opportunity to attend a news conference for foreign journalists organized by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. When it came to Indian-Soviet relations, U.S. and British television commentators and West German, French, and Italian newsmen literally went berserk. There was a barrage of questions: "Why is India showing so much goodwill toward the Soviet Union? Why doesn't the Indian Government break with Afghanistan and Kampucha. Why...? The answer given by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs secretary general were concrete and convincing. He spoke about the multifaceted Soviet-Indian economic cooperation as well as about both countries' love of peace. When he suddenly posed a counterquestion to the Western journalists -- "Is it perhaps the Soviet Union that maintains a powerful military base in the middle of the Indian Ocean?" -- the U.S. television company's lights went out. "Was it Great Britain or West Germany that helped us build the first modern metallurgical plant?" Following that question, two gentlemen closed their note pads, and another made his way to the door.

This does not only happen in Delhi. The Indian Premier, Indira Gandhi, was asked a provocative question at a news conference in New York about "the USSR's uncivilized conduct." The answer was devastating. "What, in your view, constitutes 'civilized conduct'? Do those whom you hold as an example defend human rights and democracy in Chile, Central America, or Pakistan? Do they respect the civil rights of negroes in this country? What right has America, or any other country for that matter, to judge another state and describe it as 'uncivilized' just because it represents another system? Where these questions are concerned, you cannot apply one yardstick to yourselves, and another to others. As for strong language, you would do well to save it for those who promote racism."

Indeed, the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India, the strong bonds of goodwill that unite our two countries' peoples, their mutual respect, sympathies, and attraction for each other have been tested in various situations in the international arena. And they have passed the test with honor. We have always, at all historical turning-points, remained faithful to the principles of good-neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, peace, justice, and peoples' freedom. Soviet-Indian relations rest on a firm foundation -- the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, whose 30th anniversary will be marked by our peoples 9 August.

Indians remember that the treaty was signed when the country was passing through difficult times. Mr (Bkhan), one of the leaders of the State Aluminium Corporation, told me: "War clouds were gathering above the subcontinent at that time. U.S. warships with a strike aircraft carrier at their head had entered the Bay of Bengal. The situation was aggravated by the U.S. aggression in Indochina. In these conditions, the treaty played a great stabilizing role and was a mighty obstacle in the path of imperial aspirations." He added with a smile: "And, naturally, this document has considerably widened the horizons of Indian-Soviet ties -- from earth to space!"

A great number of industrial enterprises, agricultural units, educational establishments, and other projects have been or are being built on Indian soil in the national economy's state sector with Soviet assistance. They are of key importance for strengthening India's economic independence and have largely contributed to the creation of the country's space potential. And, celebrating the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship dedicated to the treaty, we must again today acclaim India's outstanding success in space -- the joint flight of the Indian citizen Rakesh Sharma and our cosmonauts.

Speaking about this outstanding achievement, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized that "the flight was a natural result of many years of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India in the peaceful development of space, and a vivid demonstration of the Soviet and Indian peoples' traditional friendship."

On earth, as in distant space, our peoples have an accurate and reliable polestar -- the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation. This is why all of its anniversaries are marked so genuinely in Moscow and Delhi, Leningrad and Calcutta, Tashkent and Bombay, and many of our countries' other cities and villages. This is how it has been and how it will remain.

Indians Visit USSR Embassy

LD091434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The 13th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace Friendship, and Cooperation is being celebrated in India as a national feast day. Mass meetings, gatherings, seminars, and other events are taking place all over the Country in connection with this date. Today a delegation of prominent social activists and national liberation movement veterans visited the Soviet Embassy. They expressed their sincere gratitude to the USSR Government and Soviet people for their unfailing support for India in the strengthening of its national independence.

SPK ON 'PROVOCATIVE' U.S.-THAI EXERCISES

LD100816 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh August 9 TASS -- The joint U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold-84" exercises are aimed at further aggravation of tension in the region and threaten directly the security of the three countries of Indochina -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- says a commentary of the Kampuchean news agency SPK.

These exercises, the news agency notes, were held to the accompaniment of the incessant shelling of the Kampuchean territory from the Thai side. Thai military aircraft and warships continued violating the border of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Thai authorities illegally seized three Lao populated localities and continue holding them. Bringing forces to the Lao-Thai border, Bangkok is aggravating the situation on the border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The aim of these provocative actions is to destabilise the situation in South-East Asia, to prevent the development of a dialogue between countries of Indochina and ASEAN countries, to hamper the achievement of peace and security in the region.

The provocative character of these joint exercises shows that Bangkok is ever deeper involved in the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. During the U.S. aggression in Indochina, U.S. bombers basing in Thailand were bombing the peaceful lands of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. Now the United States, which binds closely to itself the most reactionary forces, continues hoping to revenge itself for its defeat in Indochina.

The Kampuchean people condemns the provocative U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold" exercises. It is always ready together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples to rebuff duly any encroachments on its independence and sovereignty, the SPK NEWS AGENCY stresses.

U.S., AUSTRALIA PRESSING NEW ZEALAND ON BAN

LD092238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Southeast Asia correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin report]

[Text] The United States and Australia are not ending their attempts to get the New Zealand Government to renounce the decision it has made. This decision provides for the closure of ports to foreign nuclear or nuclear-weapon ships. It has been very nearly appraised in Washington as an attempt to undermine the military-political triangle linking New Zealand, the United States, and Australia.

The Washington administration, which is well-known for its high-handedness toward its partners, has resorted to very dubious methods. Nor according to the press has Australia remained indifferent.

In Port Moresby, capital of Papua New Guinea, the first official meeting between Hawke, Australian prime minister, and Lange, head of the New Zealand Government, who only recently assumed that post, took place. Speaking at a news conference at the conclusion of the meeting, the Australian prime minister stated that the New Zealand Government's decision has placed its ANZUS partners in a sensitive position. The future of the organization, which has existed now for 30 years, is now in question, the Australian prime minister said. He stressed that he is not acting as an agent for Washington. However, observers note that the essence of his pronouncements differs little from the American interpretation of the commitments of the ANZUS allies. This boils down to unconditional support for Washington's policy.

This is why there has been a hostile reception to the New Zealand Labor Government's decision to close the country's ports to nuclear ships, which is almost being appraised as renunciation of participation in ANZUS.

In the meantime, it is planned to hold joint military exercises of the bloc allies on New Zealand territory in October. They will be the largest military maneuvers in the entire history of the bloc's existence. Joint exercises by the navies of the three countries are scheduled for February. However, all of this apparently cannot placate a vexed Washington. Commenting on the meeting at Port Moresby, the press notes that David Lange, New Zealand prime minister, remained adamant with regard to the ban on visits to the country's ports by nuclear ships.

REDCHENKO ON SINGAPORE-USSR MARITIME COOPERATION

LD091729 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast: correspondent A. Redchenko video report from Singapore]

[Excerpts] Today is the Republic of Singapore's national holiday, its independence day.

The Soviet ship Dalniy Vostok is moored at the dockside, not far from Singapore's international trade center. Having concluded a contract with the Soviet Sudoimport Foreign Trade Association, Keppel Shipyard, one of Singapore's biggest ship repair firms, is now completing the refitting of this former whaling ship into a fish canning ship.

Another Singapore firm, Far East Levingston, has built a floating oil drill platform and a crane barge for the USSR that will be used to install oil pumping equipment in the sea. This cooperation serves as a good example of the mutually beneficial development of bilateral relations.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO SINGAPORE -- Moscow August 10 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Semenov the USSR's ambassador in the Republic of Singapore. Vladimir Semenov, born in 1928, has higher education, and has been in the diplomatic service since 1951. He held a number of responsible posts at the apparatus of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR and abroad. In 1970-1972, he was minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Britain. Then he was deputy chief of the Second European Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Fedor Potapenko was delivered of his duties as the USSR ambassador in the Republic of Singapore and transferred to another post. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 9 Aug 84 LD]

BEZYMENSKIY REJECTS FRG TREATY VIOLATION CHARGES

LD091806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1536 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug (TASS) -- There is possibly no graver transgression in the practice of international life than the breaking of treaties, the NOVOYE VREMYA observer Lev Bezymenskiy writes in the 33d issue of the journal. The maxim that "treaties must be adhered to" has become a criterion by which we determine the prestige of a state, its reputation in the world. It could not have been easy for Winston Churchill, not noted for his friendly feelings toward the Soviet Union, to confirm that the Soviet state had always strictly observed the obligations it has assumed.

But now we have politicians in the West who have seen what Churchill did not notice. It seems the Soviet Union has been breaking treaties, in particular, the Moscow treaty of 12 August 1970 between the USSR and the FRG. How? In that the Soviet side is opposing revanchism in the FRG. That is literally what has been claimed by a minister of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, Alois Mertes. He says the Soviet Union is thereby threatening the "businesslike basis" of the Moscow treaty. The accusation has also been taken up by a section of the West German press.

One cannot avoid the impression that those who make such charges have not taken the trouble to look at the text of the document signed just 14 years ago. It is a document of extraordinary importance. As K.U. Chernenko recently said, the Moscow treaty and the active development of Soviet-West German relations since it was concluded have reflected the mutual and natural need of the peoples of the USSR and the FRG for peace and detente. The years since have brought a considerable development in relations that has been fruitful for both sides. Economic ties have been established on a large scale, with the FRG becoming one of the USSR's major partners in the West.

Summit meetings of the leaders of the two states have become a good tradition, the observer continues. The machinery of political consultation has worked, even though appraisals and views have been very different. Along with the treaties that the FRG has concluded with the PPR, GDR and CSSR, the Moscow treaty has become an integral element of European detente.

For our country, the spirit and letter of the Moscow treaty have been and remain law. It was precisely for this reason that when the ominous plan to deploy U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG emerged, the Soviet side drew the attention of the West German Government to the fact that this step would go against the Moscow treaty, which after all, plainly states that both sides "regard the maintaining of international peace and the achievement of an easing of tension as an important goal of their policy." However, the warnings went unheeded. Who now will contest the fact that the siting of the missiles, which the West German Government has begun, has been conducive not to detente, but to the increasing of tension?

On this point alone -- and it is a most important one -- the accusation of "undermining the foundations" of the treaty should revert back to Bonn. Those foundations are contradicted just as much by the FRG's intentions to provide itself with the possibility of developing its own long-range offensive armaments.

As for revanchism, the treaty is absolutely unequivocal. It says that "peace in Europe can only be preserved if no one assails the present borders." However, in the FRG, for some reason, not only those who speak at the rallies of the "Landsmannschaften", but even senior politicians in Bonn, believe that this principle does not apply to them.

Can anyone be persuaded to believe that remarks by Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the Bundestag, that "under German constitutional law Germany exists as a subject in international law within the borders of 31 December 1937" and that the treaties concluded by the FRG "are not a legal basis for the borders currently in existence," can be squared with the previously mentioned article of the treaty. He did not say this just anywhere, but during a visit to Warsaw.

We recall this (and there are countless other examples) not because it gives us pleasure, and absolutely not out of a desire to "compromise" the FRG. No one compromises the FRG so much as politicians dreaming of reviewing the territorial and political results of World War II; whether it be the borders of the Polish People's Republic or the sovereignty of the GDR. We have never equated these politicians with all of the FRG, with all its parties and public circles. It is exactly out of a desire to ensure the observance of the Moscow treaty that the Soviet public considers it its duty to frankly and impartially voice its concern. The treaty truly must be observed, states Lev Bezymenskiy.

GRIGORYANTS REPORTS ON FRG NEO-NAZI YOUTH GROUPS

PM091403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Report "On a Topical Theme" by own correspondent A. Grigoryants: "FRG: Schooling Provocateurs"]

[Text] Bonn -- Young thugs in jackets and headgear reminiscent of "Hilter Youth" uniforms marched across the parade ground of the Federal border forces' barracks in Bad Hersfeld. They then stood at ease in front of the unit commander, police inspector Hermann Gasel, the same Gasel who, during a recent FRG metal and print workers strike took his soldiers out onto the Sennelager firing range and trained them in methods of dealing with "troublemakers." Now he is "working" with youngsters from the "Viking Youth" neo-Nazi organization.

So here we have two detachments from this organization who have assembled for a summer camp near Herleshausen, visiting FRG borders troops who are subordinate to the Bonn Ministry of the Interior. They were not visiting out of mere curiosity. After a 90-minute lecture, the thugs were driven to the border with the GDR where so to speak, on-the-spot training sessions were held and the nature and specific features of border defense installations were explained. The guests listened and absorbed it all. The point is that it is members of the "Viking Youth" organization who are carrying out sabotage against GDR border installations, digging up border markers and destroying state signs. Having now obtained first-hand information, they will obviously be far better qualified to organize subversive actions against GDR borders, in particular, to station new-year pickets at the border, light bonfires, and knock over posts bearing the GDR state emblem.

The fraternizing between neo-Nazis and official representatives of the FRG border service provoked a protest by the progressive public. It demanded the dismissal of Hermann Gasel, commander of the Bad Hersfeld unit. However, nothing of the sort happened. The FRG Interior Ministry stated that it did not object to the explanatory work among the right-wing extremist members of "Viking Youth" by border guard organs. It can be assumed that thugs wearing "Hitler Youth" uniforms will continue to be trained to carry out new provocations against the GDR.

REVANCHIST TRENDS GAINING INFLUENCE IN FRG

LD091923 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

An "international meeting" of neo-Nazis from the FRG, Italy and some other countries was held in the Bavarian city of Passau under the slogans of the revival of the "German Reich" and revision of the results of the Second World War. This gathering continues a series of rallies, congresses and meetings of the revanchist "federation of expellees", of motly Sudetan, Silesian and Pomeranian "land associations" which were held this summer in Munich and Dortmund, Essen, Muenster, Hildesheim. A provocative anti-Czechoslovak exhibition was also held by "land association of Sudetan Germans" in the Rhine region. "Die Ewigen Cestrigen" are preparing to hold "the fatherland's day" all over the FRG in September.

The envigoration of the revanchist trends in West Germany is characteristic of the socio-political life and politics of the ruling circles in Bonn after the CDU/CSU -- Free Democratic Party coalition came to power in the Autumn of 1982.

Revanchists of every stripe who reared their heads in the FRG call into question the ultimate character of the post-war peaceful arrangements in Europe, brazenly advance at their gatherings territorial claims to Poland and Czechoslovakia, demand the return of the "regions east of the Oder and Neisse", restoration of the borders of the "German Reich".

"Die Ewigen Gestrigen" organisations are given the role of a weighty political force in the FRG. As the press reports, "land associations" which operate unhampered all over the FRG, unite some 15 million people, issue newspapers with a total volume of over 1.5 million copies. More than 40 deputies in the Bundestag are representatives of revanchist organisations and unions.

A wave of revanchism in the FRG is promoted by the fact that continuing the traditions of the epoch of Adenauer, the ruling circles on the Rhine like to talk about the "open German question", about "unity of the nation". High representatives of official Bonn participate ever more often in the gatherings of "expellees", support their adventuristic demands. The geographic map "Germany within the borders of 1937" is being prepared for publishing under the decision of the Bonn authorities. This causes the unconcealed joy of those who dream of revising the post-war realities in Europe.

The patronage given to revanchist "land associations" has been raised to official level in the FRG. "Land associations" are given not only political but also financial backing. The gatherings and propaganda activity of "Die Ewigen Gestrigen", whom one of Bonn's official representatives described sacrilegiously as "champions of peace", is financed from federal and land budgets. The intensification of the revanchist trends in the FRG is promoted also by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG territory and by a speedy rearming of the Bundeswehr, NATO's main shock force in Europe. Hundreds of billions of marks will be spent in the decade ahead for the "modernisation" of Western Europe's stronger army, the Bundeswehr.

The public, European peoples assess the intensification of the revanchist circles of West Germany as a real threat to peace and international security. The post-war peace arrangements in Europe consolidated by the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, by the treaty of Moscow and the entire system of treaties of the FRG with socialist countries, by the Helsinki Final Act is unshakeable and irreversible. It is recklessness to ignore this historic reality.

UN-GREEK-TURKISH CYPRIOT TALKS END IN VIENNA

NC091908 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1700 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have already reported, the negotiations between UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and the represnetatives of the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus have ended. Our correspondent reports:

According to reports from the Austrian capital, Perez de Cuellar briefed the two sides' representatives on the working points whose aim is to contribute toward solving the Cyprus issue. The UN secretary general expressed the hope that the Vienna meeting will lead to the resumption of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. All sincere friends of the Cypriot people, together with the Soviet Union, share this hope. However it is not right to close one's eyes because difficulties impede a quest for a common language between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives.

Lately, another problem has been created that has aggravated the Cypriot crisis to a dangerous level. This is the declaration of the so-called independent state in the north of the island. Its establishment substantially complicates the situation on the island and around it. Only the enemies of the Cypriot people benefit from the territorial division of Cyprus. These enemies have long dreamed of subjugating the country. Undoubtedly, these enemies in the NATO capitals were secretly happy, despite the fact that they outwardly condemned the actions of the separatists over this development in the domestic political situation in the Republic of Cyprus. The existing situation gives NATO a true opportunity to intervene in the domestic affairs of the country and impose its rules on the Cypriots for the settlement of the situation on the island. Had things been different, Washington would not have had any difficulties in preventing this separatist action by the Turkish Cypriot administration's leaders in November 1983.

The U.S. position during the UN Security Council debate on the Cyprus issue in May 1984 confirms the above conclusion. It is known that Resolution No 550 was approved by a majority of votes there. This resolution declared that all separatist actions were illegal and contained an appeal to all countries not to recognize the so-called Republic of Northern Cyprus, as well as to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonaligned policy of the Republic of Cyprus. However, what position did Washington take during the vote on this UN Security Council resolution? Washington abstained, therefore supporting the unjust actions of the separatists. Thus, there is every reason for one to say that the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community would never have dared to follow the dangerous road of partitioning the island on their own if they were not certain that this action would be internationally supported by Washington.

The TASS statement of 17 November 1983, stresses that the events in Cyprus took place under the conditions of a general increase in international tension as a result of the actions of those powers inciting pockets of tension in various areas in the world and trying to sow mistrust and enmity among peoples and countries. The events in Cyprus are a direct consequence of such actions.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly reaffirmed its support for the UN resolutions that aim at solving the Cyprus issue based on the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the island, and the implementation of the nonaligned policy by the Cyprus state. According to Soviet opinion, all disputes between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots can and must be solved around the table of constructive negotiations based on the UN resolutions, without intervention and pressure from abroad.

The Soviet Union is in favor of a just and firm normalization of the situation in Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the abolition of military bases on the island.

U.S., USSR RELATIONS WITH GREECE COMMENTED ON

LD081332 Moscow International Service in Greek 1800 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Some days ago, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou asked the U.S. ambassador in Athens for explanations concerning the anti-Greek campaign in the United States, particularly in its press. Our commentator writes:

The tone of the anti-Greek campaign in the United States was set by the weeklies NEWSWEEK and U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, as well as the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, which in its dispatches from Athens, clearly tries to slander the Greek Government by attributing actions and plans to it that bear no relation to reality. This is far from being the first time that Washington has tried to exert political pressure on Athens with the aid of the press. What is the White House aiming at?

Washington is clearly irritated at Greece's independent stand in the international arena and its policy of assessing any event in the world using its own interests as its starting point. For example, Athens did not follow Washington in its appraisal of the situations in Poland, Afghanistan and Latin America, and it has also openly condemned the stationing of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe. The United States is not accustomed to taking its allies' views into account, even more so when the latter is so bold as to present objections to Washington.

The case of Greece is regarded there as even more extraordinary because, when in power in Greece, the right never gave any sign of rebelliousness or insubordination to U.S. diktat during its 30 year rule. During the right-wing government of the country, Greece blindly followed Washington at the expense of its national interests. Today, everyone knows only too well what this led to. The Americans turned Greece into their powder keg in southern Europe and its people into hostages of the U.S. universal anticommunist doctrine, while it simultaneously tried to persuade ordinary Greeks that the American military presence in the country was allegedly indispensable to their security and that this presence allegedly protected Greece from the threat allegedly coming from the north. The then ruling circles encouraged the Americans' anti-Soviet propaganda with much zeal. They were trying to create a feeling among people of gratitude toward the United States, which allegedly makes great economic sacrifices to save Greece from the Red peril. Some people in the country are even ready to return to the same theme, today, but they will no longer be able to find a mass audience because the overwhelming majority of Greeks consider the U.S. military presence as the real threat to their country's security. Thus, not a single day passes without reports from Greece of demonstrations in favor of removing nuclear weapons and U.S. war bases from its territory and of the country's withdrawal from NATO.

This growing movement, as well as the development of relations between Greece and the socialist countries, are causing unconcealed irritation in Washington. It is no secret in the American capital that they do not like the expansion of Soviet-Greek relations, particularly in the political field. The question therefore justifiably arises: Why does the White House consider it its right to dictate to sovereign Greece with whom it should maintain relations? This is a decision for Greece itself to decide and nobody else.

With regard to its cooperation with the Soviet Union, this is in no way directed against the interests of other countries, but is based on firm, historical foundations. For a long time our countries and peoples have been maintaining good relations. They have never had disputes or made territorial demands in the past, and none exist today. The Soviet Union practices the policy of friendship, peace, and rapprochement toward Greece. The Soviet Union is ready to follow this policy in the future for the good of the Soviet and Greek people in the name of preserving detente in Europe and the world, our commentator writes in conclusion.

USSR-FINNISH RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN SHIP VISIT REPORT

PM100929 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 July in its Second Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "From a Travel Notebook" a 1,800-word report by special correspondent Lieutenant Captain S. Ishchenko entitled "Five Days in Suomi."

The reportage begins with a descriptive passage setting the scene as "a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the training ship Smolnyy and escort ship Svirepyy under the flag of Admiral V. Samoylov, commander of the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base, arrived in the Finnish capital on an official friendly visit," and goes on to outline the history of Soviet-Finnish relations in general terms, noting that "stable, mutually advantageous economic ties hold an important place" in these relations. Ishchenko then describes a visit to a Helsinki shipyard and discusses its achievements and its deliveries to the USSR, adding that "economic cooperation is being actively implemented between our countries in other spheres too." Last year, for instance, a protocol was signed on agricultural cooperation, while the intergovernmental commission on economic cooperation is "preparing an agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1986-1990, and a protocol on amplifying the long-term program and extending its term to the year 2000."

Ishchenko notes the "very great interest" shown by the 3,500 Finns who visited the ships during their stay, quoting some of their remarks and questions and commenting: "It was, of course, pleasant for us to hear words of approval about the USSR's peace-loving foriegn policy." He goes on:

"There were many meetings. But I would particularly like to describe one of them. On the famous Esplanade, the boulevard which L. Sobolev wrote about in 'Capital Repair' [Kapitalnyy Remont] [1932 novel], we met a gentleman in a stylish suit.

"'(Meyer), a Finnish German,' he introduced himself. 'In your terms, a capitalist. I own a firm with a turnover of 130 million [currency not specified].'"

"Most Soviet seamen are familiar with people like this only from literature and movies. We did not want to miss the opportunity to compare views. Especially as our unexpected interlocutor added that he belongs to the 'most right-wing' -- as he put it -- party in Finland.

"'Do you know what our country is like? We have everything mountains of meat, rivers of milk. We don't know what to do with it all. True, there are unemployed people too...'"

"Our interlocutor was evidently not inclined to analyze facts critically. He seemed to have forgotten that in the store opposite us, a kilogram of meat cost the equivalent of about R10 in our money, and fish more than R5, and that the country's annual inflation rate is more than 8 percent. But why should (Meyer) remember this arithmetic? After all, the profits of big businessmen went up by 40 percent in a year.

"We also encountered instances confirming that there are forces in the world that do not like the friendly relations between our countries. The ruling circles in the United States and other NATO states make considerable efforts to destroy the ties between the USSR and Finland and undermine the Finns' trust in the Soviet Union. To this end, attempts are made to step up the ideological penetration of Finland. The heroes of Hollywood epics leap out at passers-by from the movie theaters' posters, and the covers of American pornographic magazines can be seen in abundance on the counters of newspaper kiosks. In Helsinki's best book store, at the end of the Esplanade, alongside classics of world and Soviet literature you can find libels against the USSR by various renegades who warm their hands at the 'cold war' fire. The publishers all have the same address -- New York, United States."

A brief concluding passage describes the ships' departure.

LEGAL EXPERT SAYS CHARGES AGAINST ANTONOV UNJUST

LD091341 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] A leading Soviet legal expert believes the unjust charges of involvement in the attempt on the pope's life brought against the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov are not just a mistake of the enquiry, but a premediated action.

After studying the circumstances, Dr Vladimir Kudryavtsev, who heads the Institute of the State and Law, concluded that this was a political provocation aimed at heightening international tension still more and at casting aspersions on the peace-oriented policies of the socialist countries. Dr Kudryavtsev pointed to the large-scale propaganda campaign raised over the issue in the Western, first of all American, press, and said that a leading role in this campaign was played by two American authors known to have close ties with the CIA, Claire Sterling and (Paul Hensy). In Dr Kudryavtsev's view, their books contain nothing by way of proof but only inventions, their own or somebody else's. Dr Kudryavtsev said another aim of the provocation against Antonov was to conceal the real culprits involved in the assassination attempt and to whitewash the true masterminds of international terrorism.

VITALYEV RAPS LONDON TIMES MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT

PM091140 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 9 August carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by I. Vitalyev under the headline "Stab in the Back, or How the TIMES Correspondent Juggles the Facts," taking issue with a Richard Owen dispatch on Russia's "Lost Generation." The story was based on an article in the MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper about a young girl whose social life consisted of "encounters with passing strangers in a bar." Although the Soviet article generated a large mailbag of responses, Owen's report, we are told, "did not note any other viewpoint" and "rushed to ascribe the 'bar girl's' moral ruin and spiritual emptiness to all Soviet young people."

Stating that "until now" Owen's reports had been "restrained and correct," Vitalyev pours scorn on Owen's claim that foreigners in Russia live in "barbed wire ghettoes" by asking "what restrictions and obstacles have been placed in the way of Richard Owen himself? Or has he modestly forgotten to mention that?"

However, the author continues, Owen is "a good professional newspaperman. Unlike certain of his journalist colleagues accredited in Moscow who 'study' Soviet reality from newspaper cuttings without leaving their office seats, Owen has thus far retained a sense of balance in an apparent attempt to gain an objective understanding of life in our country." "What," Vitalyev therefore wonders, "has happened now?" And he speculates that the TIMES may have decided to "'correct' its Moscow correspondent...in line with the 'code of ethics' worked out by the newspaper's owner Rupert Murdoch."

The Soviet Union, Vitalyev says, does not attempt to cover up its faults, it even writes about them -- to the "delight of Western journalists." However, he concludes, "Honesty is not payment for hospitality. It either exists or it does not. But when granting accreditation to a foreign journalist, we naturally take his professional integrity into account."

SOVIET MINESWEEPER IN RED SEA AFTER MINE BLASTS

NC100929 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bonn, Aug 10 (AFP) -- A Soviet minesweeper has been operating in the Red Sea following the recent blasts that have affected at least 16 ships there, the West German Defense Ministry said today. U.S. helicopters and British and French ships were already on their way to the region, at Egyptian request, to join the search for mines. The Defence Ministry here said the Soviet vessel, probably of the 750-ton Nadia type, had been spotted in the sea's southern reaches.

Explosions -- at least 16 according to the U.S. Defence Department last night -- have also been reported from the northern end of the Red Sea, which runs into the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

Many Soviet warships operate in the Red Sea, using facilities provided by Ethiopia, which has about 700 kms (45 miles) of its coastline. Soviet and Warsaw Pact ships also use the Suez Canal.

In Moscow, a Soviet Defense Ministry spokesman said today that he had "no information" on the presence of a Soviet minesweeper operating in the southern part of the Red Sea.

Iran Blames U.S. For Mines

LD100815 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Nicosia August 10 TASS -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement condemning the provocative actions of the USA and Israel in the Red Sea area, the Iranian News Agency IRNA said. The statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry draws world public attention to serious consequences of the laying of mines on that international sea lane. The document stresses that these incidents are taking place at a time when the peoples of the region remember well the disgraceful fiasco of the United States in Lebanon.

It is absolutely obvious, the statement goes on to say, that the American imperialists are now resorting to similar provocative actions in the Red Sea to make up for their defeats and the failure of their military-political plans in the Persian Gulf zone. The Iranian Foreign Ministry points out that the USA has demonstrated for the whole world to see its sordid aims when laying mines in the Nicaraguan ports. Now the American Administration assisted by the Zionist regime is out to jeopardise shipping in the Red Sea and thus ensure its presence in that region.

CAIRO CANCELS U.S.-EGYPTIAN 'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISES

PM091541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Egypt: Games Canceled"]

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug -- The Egyptian authorities have decided to cancel the joint Egypt-U.S. "Bright Star" military exercises planned for the end of the year. This was reported by the paper AL-AHALI, organ of the opposition Egyptian National Progressive (Left) Party.

As is known, the decision to hold annual joint military exercises on Egyptian territory was made after the conclusion, under U.S. patronage, of the Camp David agreements and the separate "peace" treaty with Israel by Former Egyptian President as-Sadat.

They were first held in the context of American-Egyptian military cooperation in 1980 in accordance with a U.S. strategic scenario. The main purpose of the militarist games was practical preparation of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" units for combat in desert conditions typical of most Near East states. Subsequently, the zone of maneuvers was considerably expanded. Besides Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, and Oman have made military contingents and their territory available for joint exercises with the United States.

Arutyunov Comments

LD091702 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" Program]

[Text] Egypt has decided to cancel the Egyptian-American joint Bright Star maneuvers [words indistinct] that were expected to be held during the current year [words indistinct]. We recall that the decision to hold these maneuvers on Egyptian soil was adopted by former President as-Sadat after signing the Camp David accords and the unilateral peace treaty with Israel.

Such maneuvers were held three times. Each time it led to tension in Egypt's relations with its neighbors and the other countries of the region due to the participation of the infamous U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, which is dedicated to armed intervention in the affairs of Arab, African, and other sovereign countries. The U.S. Defense Department admitted that the Bright Star maneuvers include training in military operations under circumstances similar to those of the Gulf zone and any other Middle East country.

On this topic, the Arab press pointed out that Egypt wanted [word indistinct] to follow the lead of Washington's conspiracies, which are dictated by U.S. imperialist interests in the region. This was repeatedly opposed by Egyptian public opinion and by a number of Cairo newspapers, which pointed out that U.S. participation in such maneuvers in the Middle East contradicts the principles of nonalignment, which official Cairo insists should be constantly observed.

Therefore, it is absolutely logical that Egypt should decide to reject participation in the Bright Star maneuvers [word indistinct].

U.S. BLOCKING MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS

LD092003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talks by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text Hello, comrades. Mysterious mines placed by unknown persons are exploding in the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. Today, accompanied by loud publicity, mine detecting military helicopters are being airlifted to the Near East from the United States.

Until now, the Pentagon has been famous for its mining, but certainly not for its mine clearance. It is difficult to find an ocean where the Americans have not placed their mines.

We remember the tankers and vessels of many countries that were blasted by the mines placed off the shores of Nicaragua. Our vessel, the Lugansk, was among them.

The mines were U.S.-made, and had been planted by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency specialists.

At the same time, a State Department spokesman stated that the mines were being planted to prevent the export of communism from Nicaragua.

I do not know who has been placing the mines in the Red Sea, but it is well known who has been transforming Western Europe into a nuclear minefield. Lebanese soil has also been loaded with American metal -- metal from the big guns of the U.S. fleet and lead from the Marines' submachine guns. Indeed, it was only after they were free of the American presence that the Lebanese were able to create their national unity government and set about dismantling the barricades that had been in place for many years. It is well known that the Lebanese Government abrogated the one-sided treaty with Israel that had been imposed upon it.

The Lebanese events have once again exposed the lack of any future for the so-called separate approach to finding a solution to the Near East problems and the lack of any future for the U.S. attempts to force each Arab country to individually reach an agreement with Israel while ignoring the rights and interests of the Palestinians.

Our country is firmly convinced that an all-embracing and truly just and lasting settlement can be worked out and implemented only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested parties. This is stated in the Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement -- a document that has received widespread support in the socialist countries, the Arab world, among West European politicians, and at the United Nations. Only two governments received the document hostilely. It is not hard to guess that it was the governments of Israel and the United States. Linked by an agreement on strategic cooperation, they are planning to maintain their position in their American-Israeli catamaran on a wave of threats, force, and diktat. However, these calculations are in vain. The clearance of the political mines that America has planted in the Near East's foundations is unavoidable.

IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD092115 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad August 9 TASS -- Iraqi Air Force today delivered a strike at a "large sea target" in the area of the Iranian island of Khark, says a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman. The statement has been issued here. A considerable damage was inflicted upon the target. All Iraqi planes returned safely to their bases.

Nicosia Auguest 9 TASS - The Iranian news agency IRNA reported today that Iraqi Air Force today attacked an Iranian oil platform in the northern part of the Persian Gulf. A fire which originated there was immediately put out. The damage was slight, the agency's report points out.

ETHIOPIAN PAPER CITED ON FORMATION OF NEW PARTY

PM091455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Essential Condition"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 Aug -- The historic task of laying the foundations of a new, just society in Ethiopia can be fulfilled only under the leadership of a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party, the newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN writes in an editorial article. The socialist community countries' rich experience, the newspaper notes, is evidence that the party's leading role is an essential condition for successful headway on the path of building socialism.

The party of the working people, that is being formed in socialist Ethiopia and whose inaugural congress will convene next month, ADDIS ZEMEN stresses, will assume responsibility for intensifying the social transformation process initiated by the 1974 revolution, consolidating the country's economic base, and raising its defense capability. This will require all party members to give all of themselves, to display exemplary discipline, and to maintain the closest ties with the people. The principle of democratic centralism will become the firm basis for the further development and improvement of the vanguard party's work.

The vigorous activity of all party echelons, from top to bottom, the party members' tireless improvement of their ideological and theoretical standard, and the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas among the working people should become the guarantee of successfully implementing the goals set by the party of Ethiopian working people, the newspaper points out.

FRENCH FORCES TO REMAIN IN CHAD AS NECESSARY

LD092155 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Paris August 9 TASS -- French forces will be staying in Chad as long as they in Paris deem it necessary. This follows from a statement of French Minister of National Defence Charles Hernu. Speaking at a press conference here in connection with the first anniversary of the French intervention against that sovereign African country, the minister tried to justify the openly colonialist action by assertions that French forces were, allegedly, brought to Chad to "introduce order". At the same time, Charles Hernu admitted that they are prepared for active combat operations any time. "Everyone who approaches the 16th parallel, much less crosses it, will incur strikes of French Army," the minister said.

As is known, the French units are stationed in Chad as occupation forces. They were brought into Chad in the summer of 1983 during the operation codenamed "Manta" in the form of "Rapid Action Forces" patterned on the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force". The aim of the operation was to occupy by force part of the Chadian territory and to save the regime of France's placeman Habre from break up. Even though Paris promised to withdraw soon its 4,000-strong occupation corps from Chad, half of Chad's territory is still held by French forces. According to reports coming from Chad, the French occupation forces continue getting entrenched on Chad's territory and their numerical strength is growing.

According to the information of FRANCE PRESSE, as many as 735 tanks and armoured carriers, large numbers of Jaguar and Mirage planes, as well as helicopters and other up-to-date combat equipment has been concentrated there, FRANCE PRESSE points out that three million francs is daily spent for the upkeep of colonial forces. The French ruling circles clearly envisage a prolonged military presence, writes the newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS.

Operation "Manta" has been a complete fiasco, writes LE MONDE, commenting on the statement by Charles Hernu. The military action did nothing to promote the creation of conditions for a political settlement of a conflict in Chad, the newspaper writes. In the opinion of local observers, peace in Chad is not envisaged by transoceanic strategists either. They are striving to destabilise the situation in Africa. Chad is viewed in the Pentagon as one of the bridgeheads of the U.S. expansion.

At the bid of the White House the Ndjamena regime is stubbornly frustrating the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity for national reconciliation. While the Transitional Government of National Unity invariably expresses the readiness for a dialogue for the sake of ending the war, Habre refuses under various pretexts to get down to a negotiating table. What is more, according to the latest reports [word indistinct] insistently demands that Paris should expand hostilities against the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity.

ORTEGA ON U.S. AGGRESSION, NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

LD100830 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Managua August 10 TASS -- Correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reporting:

U.S. aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua has become permanent. Armed bands of CIA hirelings regularly invade Nicaragua from the territory of neighboring Honduras and commit atrocious crimes against the civilian population, said Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of Nicaragua.

Despite the imperialist aggression, the Nicaraguan leader went on to say, preparations are well under way in the country for the first genuinely democratic elections in its entire history.

Daniel Ortega denounced the calumnious attacks of the internal reactionary forces on the election process. The Nicaraguan leader described their actions as complicity in Washington's aggressive policy and its attempts at "justifying" a direct military intervention in Nicaragua.

Anikin Comments on Situation

LD092032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Speaking in Managua, Sandinist National Liberation Front candidate for vice president Sergio Ramirez stated that completely lifting the state of emergency in Nicaragua is not possible, due to the aggression being prepared by the United States. Here is the latest news commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Anikin:

One does not have to look for proof of the correctness of the Sandinist revolution's leader. The Reagan administration is doing everything to draw the ring of siege around people's power in Nicaragua even tighter. At this very moment, an unprecedented concentration of American forces is taking place in neighboring Honduras; they are taking part in joint maneuvers with Honduran units. Washington's mercenaries from among the Somozists, who are making incursions into Nicaraguan territory from Honduras, have again been active. Counterrevolutionaries entrenched in Costa Rica are coordinating operations with them. Detachments of U.S. naval forces, including aircraft carriers and ships with heavy deck artillery, have been sent to the Nicaraguan sea coast. At the same time, the U.S. CIA has unleashed stormy activity through its agents inside Nicaragua. It is timed for the election campaign underway in Nicaragua for the forthcoming 4 November general elections.

Acting among the opposition parties' leadership, the CIA has succeeded in convincing the leaders of the two parties, the Social Democrats and the Social Christians, to boycott the elections. The boycott is being projected with false accusations that, under a state of emergency in Nicaragua, there cannot be truly democratic elections. These insinuations aimed at people's power are unfounded because the country's leadership has lifted many restrictions imposed during the state of emergency. Among others, the right to strike and to submit appeals to revolutionary courts have been reestablished.

They are also unfounded, because if people's power accepts the opposition's demands -- for example, an amnesty for counterrevolutionaries waging war from Honduras and Costa Rica, and their admittance to the elections -- it would be exposing itself to external and internal enemies. This is what they are trying to attain in Washington, where the shameless anti-Nicaraguan campaign of lies and slander has been inspired. High-ranking White House figures are involved, including President Reagan, congressmen, and well-known journalists. Moreover they stop at nothing to discredit the country's Sandinist leadership. Fabrications about Soviet and Cuban bases in Nicaragua, the suppression of both the rights and freedoms of that country's citizens, and even the Sandinist's involvement in the illegal introduction of drugs into the United States, are created. The aim of this dirty venture is obvious -- to pressure the Nicaraguan Government, force it to open the way for external and internal reaction, and as a result, to liquidate the achievements of the revolution. But Nicaraguan patriots, who make up the overwhelming majority of the population, are on guard. There is a reliable barrier across the path of the counterrevolution. The statements by the Sandinist Front leaders also attest to this.

NICARAGUA CONDEMNS RAID BY CIA MERCENARIES

LD100826 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Managua August 10 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has launched a fresh bandit action against Nicaragua. According to a report of the Foreign Ministry, two motor boats of the Piranha type under the command of CIA mercenaries opened machine-gun fire on the coast of the republic in Maranonal sector, at a distance of six kilometres from Potosi port. As a result of that criminal attack a serviceman of the Sandinist People's Army of Nicaragua was injured. The aggressor motor boats returned to their base in San Lorenzo in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry addressed a protest to the ruling Honduran regime pointing out the dangerous consequences from the open use of Honduran territory for preparing acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. The Government of Nicaragua, says the note, again turns to the Honduran authorities with the demand for an immediate end to support by counterrevolutionary gangs of the mercenaries, who are at the service of the Reagan administration.

U.S. TO RESUME SPY FLIGHTS FROM HONDURAN BASE

LD092239 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 10 TASS -- The Reagan administration has set about increasing sharply the U.S. Air Force's espionage-and-sabotage operations in Central America. According to data being given by the U.S. press, an air base at Palmerole (Honduras) is the main springboard for the realisation of the plan.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that, to begin with, a special air squadron is to be brought there shortly. Dozens of U.S. spy planes will resume flights, which were already made in the region earlier, for the purpose of gathering reconnaissance data. The data will be used both for a further escalation of the punitive troops' strikes on positions of detachments of patriotic forces and for direct preparation by the Pentagon of militarist provocations in the region.

PRAVDA REVIEWS LETTERS ON PARTY LEADERSHIP STYLE

PM101011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[A. Chernyak article under the rubric "Party Life: Reading the Mail": "Style and Results"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum noted that our country has entered a particularly crucial stage of the 5-year plan. Each day now essentially determines the fate of plans and pledges. It is necessary to work with total energy in order to fulfill successfully everything that has been planned. It would be correct, the party states, if each and everyone of us were to forbid ourselves any kind of slackness, speed things up here and there, and step up the tension.

In the first place, the style of all our work must be improved. This is an urgent requirement of life. The style of cadres' activity and their personal qualities today increasingly materialize in the results of production and education.

Much has been done recently to improve the style and methods of party leadership everywhere. This is shown especially by the fact that this question has been discussed by many party committees at their plenums. Businesslike efficiency is being consistently established in work, discipline is strengthening, exactingness and responsibility for the work entrusted to you are being stepped up, and a critical attitude toward shortcomings is being encouraged. There is principled party evaluation of such negative phenomena as disorder and economic mismanagement, write-ups, and deception. All this is yielding tangible results.

This thought runs throughout the numerous letters from PRAVDA readers in response to materials published under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership."

"For many years our Konyshevskiy Rayon, the most distant one in Kursk Oblast, was always last and in a poor way," V. Bukhin reports. "But things have started changing since V. Sinyayev's election as first secretary. Valentin Petrovich listens sympathetically to the voice of the people and relies on their opinion, experience, and knowledge. To give an example, Sinyayev actively supported the Communists' idea about building roads and social and cultural projects. Over 20 km of roads have been built in the rayon in just 1 year. And roads mean life. Wherever there are roads, you will find people. Now we are reducing the outflow of young people, our spirits are boosted, we have regained faith, and are following Sinyayev. The results are already there to be seen: The rayon is standing on its feet and occupies an average position in the oblast list."

We are also receiving quite a few similar letters from other oblasts and republics. "The recently held Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum was a breath of fresh air in the life of our party organization," V. Ukhanov from Bukhara notes. The letter from A. Agayev of Kirovabad runs along similar lines:

"A highly principled and, I would say, Bolshevik discussion took place at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum. Attention focused on the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Sharp criticism was leveled against such legacies as protectionism, nepotism, and parochialism. The issue was raised point-blank: An end must be put, once and for all, to such an approach. This is gratifying.

"But there is something sad, too -- the fact, for example, that Uzbekistan's Communists failed for a long time to bring the negative phenomena to light.

What happened to their principledness and their militant qualities? After all, many of them knew about the abuses; falsifications were made and inflated figures appeared before their very eyes. They knew, they saw, but they kept silent. We must all draw conclusions from this lesson."

The author may be too categorical in his accusations. Not everyone kept silent. They spoke, they wrote letters, they reported to their superior organs. But he is right in saying that conclusions must be drawn from this lesson, and not only by Uzbekistan's Communists. The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum especially emphasized the need to strengthen discipline further at all levels and enhance exigency and exactingness toward cadres for the work entrusted to them. The letters also speak of the fact that some party committees' efforts are still inadequate in overcoming the force of inertia, and they are slow to reorganize themselves in the spirit of present-day requirements.

What are the most typical shortcomings in party commmttees' work mentioned by Pravda readers? As before, there is still insufficient initiative and persistence in resolving the question of the faster development of city and rayon economy and in improving educational work. The state of affairs is far from always examined self-critically: True reality is still being embroidered in "rosy figures" in reports and summaries. The hypnotic effect of paperwork still dominates. Furthermore, the party committees themselves, on the one hand, want to cut down on paperwork while, on the other hand, they encourage the generation of more paper. Only too often, the resolutions contain demands that subordinate committees and primary party organizations must without fail elaborate some measures, discuss them at party meetings, and submit detailed reports on the work done. The one piece of paper sent downwards snowballs on its way down and generates dozens of new ones. The unjustified regulations at times prevent the party organizations taking an independent step, finding the correct way in the incoming stream of regulations, selecting the best and most effective method to implement them, and finding the key link.

In the implementation of party instructions, measures are being introduced to cut down on conference hustle and bustle and increase the return on each measure that is introduced. At the same time, however, some party organizations substitute for businesslike efficiency mere talk on the subject and the holding of more conferences and meetings. Due attention is still not being paid everywhere to publicity in work. There are occasions when compromised leaders are relieved of their duties, but the people are not informed accordingly, which generates rumors and conjectures based on all kinds of fantastic stories.

Judging by the mailbag, lively interest has been generated among readers by PRAVADA's publications about the party committee as an organ of political leadership, which started with the article "What is the Apparatus Dealing With." The letters show that party committees are giving attention to the more accurate demarcation of functions between party, soviet, and economic organs. However, there are still instances of substitution, bureaucratic administration, and even direct interference by party workers in the operational functions of the managment apparatus of soviet and economic organs.

We have also received another kind of letter on this subject. Under the pretext of more accurate demarcation of functions between party, soviet, and economic organs, some people give up their influence on economic leaders altogether.

Ye. Verlinskiy, deputy chief of the Gorkiy Railroad Signals and Communications Service, tells us that the railroad's leadership has asked the Leningrad Obkom to exert influence on the leader of an association in the city on the Neva River.

The association has been failing to fulfill its contractual obligations, and this has resulted in holding back electrification work on the railroad's southern section. The railroad workers have approached the ministry, with no result. And the same thing happened with the party obkom. They received from it a mimeographed postcard, used to tell them that "the letter is being returned, since the points raised in it should be dealt with by the appropriate organs." This seems to make a vicious circle. "What are we to do?" the comrade from Gorkiy asks.

The local soviets are increasingly stepping up their work. Here, too, one can sense the favorable influence of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum decisions. "The soviets in our oblast, to which 4,716 deputies have been elected, are engaged in much and multifaceted work," E. Sergeyev writes from Murmansk. "Their powers have been considerably expanded following the adoption of the new Constitution. And the effect of this can be felt.

"Nevertheless, there are still quite a few shortcomings in the soviets' activity. It was said at a recent obkom plenum that our soviets and their ispolkoms are by no means always principled, strict, or persistent in exercising their rights. The paperwork style is also typical of them. For example, the oblispolkom has repeatedly passed resolutions on stepping up the struggle against write-ups and other distortions in state accounting. But these resolutions have remained just pieces of paper. To make matters worse, the share of write-ups and distortions and their distribution have actually increased. The oblispolkom has adopted several related resolutions on questions of improving trade and the storage of fruit and vegetable produce, noting each time the very same shortcomings and approving a package of measures. They have suffered a similar fate: the resolutions have been passed and the situation remains unchanged.

"Control must be stepped up and intensified, and it is necessary to constantly monitor the execution of any resolution. The negligent must be criticized, and it is necessary to strive to ensure without fail that what has been planned is unconditionally implemented."

It is, of course, necessary to criticize. The exacting word is a tried and tested method of eliminating shortcomings. But this happens only when the reaction to criticism is in the party fashion. Sometimes thunder roars and the earth shakes, but there is no sign of lightning having struck; criticism is covered up and blunted by verbiage. Here is just one instance, cited by one of our readers from Penza Oblast who wishes to remain anonymous.

"Way back, on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, the oblast conference -- and several obkom plenums and aktiv meetings afterwards -- leveled sharp criticism against V. Volokh and I. Kryshev, leaders of the 'Penzovodstroy' Land Reclamation and Water Resources Administration. They were blamed for the poor quality and slow pace of construction work on Vadinskiy Rayon's irrigation system. The comrades got up on the rostrum, beat their chests, promised that the shortcomings would be eliminated, and gave dates for the completion of this project's construction. These dates passed and the work remained uncompleted. Finally, the system was handed over 2 years ago, with much of the work unfinished.

"A matter for rejoicing! But why rejoice? It was idle practically throughout the entire summer. More than 1,500 hectares of fields were not irrigated due to various failures. The construction workers' 'imperfections' were particularly noticeable this year.

"And what happened to V. Volokh and I. Kryshev? They are still being reproved, like before. Even the last CPSU plenum blamed them for being deaf to criticism and failing to draw conclusions from it.

Is it not time for the party obkom, instead of exhorting, to strictly take the Communist leaders to task for their responsibility for the work entrusted to them?"

The ties with the masses are the fundamental characteristic of the Leninist style. It cannot be considered normal for individual party committee workers, claiming heavy workloads, overload, to fail to visit labor collectives or primary party organizations for months on end, to meet the people, or to speak to them. Yet this is the most important element of party work. "Deskbound hustle and bustle produces nothing unless close links are maintained with the masses, unless their thoughts, works, and aspirations are shared," as O. Burdukovskiy from Sterlitamak notes.

This thought is amplified by responses received by PRAVDA in connection with its report "Concerning Accessibility." "Accessibility is the most important quality of a party worker. Without it, nothing can be achieved," P. Stomernov from Alma-Ata writes.

The party is resolutely combatting all kinds of careerists and bureacrats. However, there are still instances when people cannot get to see the party obkom, or raykom secretary. Contacts with the working people and local letters enrich the party worker and help him gather first-hand information and learn the people's thoughts, interests, and needs. The channel of the committee's living link with the masses is in effect cut off when the leadership is protected from visitors. This must not be forgotten by anyone.

KUNAYEV TOURS KAZAKH OBLASTS, DELIVERS SPEECHES

PM091055 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "In Step With the Great Tasks"]

[Text] Harvest work is in full swing on the fields of the Semirechye. Despite difficult weather conditions, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast agricultrual workers are endeavoring to gather in the harvest without losses and at the best possible time, to increase the population and productivity of livestock, and to enhance their contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

Most industrial enterprises are working at a steady pace. The plan for the first 6 months of the year has been fulfilled as regards all technical and economic indicators. Construction workers are doing better than last year.

At the same time, available reserves for industrial and agricultural production and trade, medical, cultural, and consumer services to the population are still by no means fully exploited in the oblast.

This was discussed self-critically and in detail at the oblast party aktiv meeting held 25 July. A.A. Tynybayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Obkom, delivered a report on the work of party organizations to further enhance efficiency in industry, agriculture, and capital construction, fulfill targets and socialist pledges, provide the right ideological backup for this, and create a sound moral and psychological climate in all the oblast's labor collectives.

First Secretaries A.M. Mashurov of Alakulskiy Raykom; D.N. Familtsev of Sarkandskiy Raykom; K.M. Mukasheva of Burlyutobinskiy Raykom; A.S. Grebenshchikov of Karatalskiy Raykom; P.D. Yakovlev of Gvardeyskiy Raykom; and K. Akylbayev of Taldy-Kurgan Gorkom briefed those present on the situation in the rural economy, industry, road building, and other sectors.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. The main task of party committees, local soviets agro-industrial associations, and all the working people now is to successfully bring in the harvest, fulfill the 4-year grain procurement plan, and provide farms with seed and feeds. It is important to step up efforts in tending sugar beet, rice, corn, potato, and other crop plantations and to make rational use of the advantages of irrigated farming.

It is particularly important to ensure that the oblast does not lose its well-earned fame as one of the republic's leading corn and rice growing areas, and to eliminate the lag which has been allowed to build up in the production of sugar beets.

As much livestock feed as possible must be laid in and all available sources must be utilized for this purpose. It is necessary to pay more attention to increasing the public sector livestock population and productivity, sales to the state of meat, milk, and other products, and purchases of livestock products from the population, and also to the development of subsidiary farms and the active dissemination of leading experience.

More effective steps must be taken to accelerate the development of industry, capital construction, transport, and communications. Production capacities must be utilized more fully, effective forms of labor organization and the achievements of scientific and technical progress must be introduced more persistently, the quality of consumer goods must be improved in every way, and the policy of savings and thrift must be applied more strictly.

Shortcomings in the work of state and cooperative trade enterprises, consumer services enterprises, and health care and cultural establishments, and in the construction of housing and sociocultural amenities must be eliminated more resolutely. Day-to-day efforts to resolve social questions and to meet the working people's growing demands are a most important duty of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs. A more vigorous and purposeful struggle must be waged to reinforce organization, discipline, and order, and to enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition and people's responsibility for the matters entrusted to them.

In light of the great tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it is necessary to continue to improve the style and methods of all party work, avoid complacency and overestimating what has been achieved, and improve the ideological, political labor, and moral education of the working people in urban and rural areas. These questions must be constantly at the focus of attention of the oblast and rayon party organizations, their press organs, and all ideological institutions. The entire arsenal of available resources must be utilized to resolve these questions. Party leadership of the Komsomol, trade unions, and people's control organs must be further reinforced, and the implementation of the school reform and preparations to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War must be further stepped up.

We must not forget to subject existing shortcomings to uncompromising, well-founded, and constructive criticism, and wage a struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena everywhere.

Speakers at the aktiv meeting pledged that the oblast's Communists and working people will do all in their power to gather and preserve everything that has grown in the fields, give the motherland as many crop and livestock products as possible, fufill the 4-year grain procurement plan, and implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

The aktiv meeting was attended by N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee executives D.B. Bekezhanov and V.V. Vladimirov.

During their visit to the oblast, Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev acquainted themselves with progress in the grain and feed crop harvest and inspected the sugar beet and soybean plantations on a number of farms in Alakulskiy, Andreyevskiy, Sarkandskiy, Aksuskiy, and Kapalskiy Rayons.

On the Ucharalskiy Sovkhoz they visited the plots of a team of Communist labor headed by B.A. Ivanov, the distinguished sugar beet grower who holds the Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution, and the Labor Red Banner. This team has pledged to fulfill the 5-year plan for sugar beets this year, thanks largely to the contribution made by the widespread introduction of the team contract and the increasing volume of amelioration work. They inspected with interest the siphon on the Left-Bank Tentekskiy Tract where four new sovkhozes will be added to the four existing ones. Relevant ministries and departments must provide all-around support for this major amelioration project.

At the rayon centers of Uch-Aral and Dzhansugurovo, meetings with party, war, and labor veterans, youth representatives, and the rayons' production pacesetters were held.

Many of the oblast's collectives are setting examples of a Communist attitude to labor, among them Andreyevskiy Rayon's Komsomolskiy Sovkhoz No Three Komsomol link headed by skilled sugar beet grower B. Utelova. Notable labor indicators have been achieved by Sarkandskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz leading link under V.Y. Borisenko, which is successfully specializing in the production of mixed silage.

In Sarkandskiy Rayon Comrade D.A. Kunayev talked to the chairmen of the Vsemirnoye Plamya, Cherkasskaya Oborona, Semirechye, Kirov, Energiya, and Put Ilicha Kolkhozes -- T.B. Oryspayev, V.G. Korshakov, A.A. Yakuba, V.A. Khartsizov, T.A. Abrakhmanov, and B. Zheksembayev; and the directors of the Karabugetskiy, Bakalinskiy, Pogranichnik, and Krasnyy Oktyabr Sovkhozes -- T.Y. Yesimov, M.M. Kaliaskarov, M.I. Belonogov, and N.Ya. Akhmetov. In Kapalskiy Rayon he talked to the chairman of the Ilich and Abay Kolkhozes and directors of the Kapalskiy and Kzylagashskiy Sovkhozes, and the Agoyskiy specialized farm -- B. Kurmangaliyev, N. Abishev, V.T. Danilov, Zh. Rakhimberlinov, K. Abdraimov, and other leaders, specialists, machine operators, and livestock raisers of the oblast's farms, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol officials. The importance of the dissemination of leading experience, efficient utilization of equipment, and creation of the conditions necessary for rural workers' efficient labor and decent living was stressed.

In the oblast center visits were paid to the Ilyas Dzhansugurov Museum, the first stage of the vocational and technical schools' sports complex, and the Arman Metal Toy Plant, and the city's new erected buildings were inspected.

Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev were accompanied on their tour of the oblast by A.A. Tynybayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Obkom, and T.M. Kurganskiy, chairman of the Oblispolkom.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES PROFITEERING

LD101044 Tashkent SOVET UZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 25 Jul 84 p 1

["At the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] At its routine meeting, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the duties of soviets of people's deputies.

These duties concern the intensification of the fight against speculation on the basis of the 16th Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum resolutions and the 10th session of the republican Supreme Soviet. It was stressed that speculation and speculators have not been stopped, and leaders of soviet and economic bodies as well as officials of the militia, the procurator's office and courts have not struck a decisive blow against these criminal activities. Taking advantage of not being punished, speculators set up groups and attempt to utilize rare goods -- not automobile spare parts, but goods used abundantly every day, such as foodstuffs -- as a source for becoming wealthy. Speculators buy fruits and green produce in large amounts, become profiteers, and thus causing price increases. Some state, cooperative trade, automobile and railroad transport and citizen's aviation officials often help them. The "Tashplodoovoshch" Association works extremely unsatisfactorily. Disguised as kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, dealers work in Tashkent markets. Speculators have increased in number in Margilan, Namangan, Dzhizak, Karshi, Urgench and Nukus.

Republican workers' letters, and their proposals demand severe measures to be taken against these lovers of gathering wealth the easy way.

The decision adopted on this issue places concrete duties before the republican soviets of people's deputies, their executive committees, standing commissions, and people's control organs concerning the intensification of the fight against speculation and its elimination. Rayon and city soviet executive committees were instructed to set up state cooperative trade and to firmly control the work of markets; relevant instructions were also extended to administrative bodies. The attention of deputies and the working masses should be drawn to the fight against speculation.

The presidium analyzed the activities of Tashkent City people's deputies of Khamza Rayispolkom and stated that there are serious shortcomings in its style and method of work. The Executive Committee is not making a sensible contribution to the fulfillment of enterprise and organization plans or to the removal of shortfalls wherever they appear. Eradication from daily practice of formalism is proceeding slowly. The needs and demands of the people are not met in time. Khamza Rayon, which is considered the most industrial rayon of Tashkent, lags most as far as development is concerned; many residential units are not built on the basis of the system complex. Characteristics of the work style of the executive committee are the shallow treatment of questions, lack of concreteness in adopted resolutions, and insufficient quantity of checks into the actual state of affairs. The decision adopted on this issue instructed the Khamza Rayispolkom (chairperson Z. Y. Novikova) to be businesslike, to establish concreteness and efficiency in work, to strengthen executive discipline and to develop relations with local collectives and workers. Tashkent Gorispolkom was instructed to remove the imbalance of the rayon's social progress in 1985 and in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The presidium discussed the results of checking the letter of A. M. Nikitin, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, on indifference and irresponsibility of officials. Due to the fault of such officials, a 120-apartment building belonging to "Glavtashkentstroy" was left unguarded and the equipment inside was stolen. The appropriate concrete instructions were given to Tashkent Gorispolkom and "Glavtashkentstroy." The Tashkent city procurator's office was instructed to apply legal measures to officials guilty of such mismanagements.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed some other issues on soviet organizations. Relevant decisions were adopted.

SCIENTIST WRITES ON SCHOOL REFORM, LABOR TRAINING

LD100821 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- A combination of general secondary education with overall vocational training envisaged by the Soviet school reform doesn't mean at all "legalization of child labor," as it is interpreted by some people in the West.

The school reform, said Mikhail Rutkevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in an interview with the weekly MOSCOW NEWS of August 12 issue, envisages labour for educational purposes, well within a schoolchild's abilities, with both age and sex being taken into consideration. Should part of the work thus done take the form of fulfilling orders from industrial enterprises and be paid for accordingly, its educational effect is certain to increase.

There are quite a few trades in the USSR, he said, which are closed to people below the age of 18 -- for instance, the job of driver, tractor driver and harvesting combine operator, for which training is provided at some schools. In recent years, both schoolchildren and their parents have spoken up for the said age limits in such jobs to be lowered. It is absurd that on leaving school at 17, young people (and some of them may well be married, for in a number of union republics the marriageable age is 16) are not allowed to take up jobs for which they have been trained.

The reform represents an attempt to comply with such public demands. It stipulates lower age limits for certain occupations, such as tractor driver or harvesting combine operator, for instance, on condition that the labour involved is perfectly safe and the working day shortened.

To this end, said Rutkevich, it is planned to rid school curricula (especially in the senior forms) of all secondary and overcomplicated subjects which have been added to them year after year without any plan or method. The free hours obtained in this way can be devoted to labour training, and by this we do not mean playing at work (which I am afraid is how many schools to date have interpreted the term) but a real, socially useful productive labour.

At the same time even in senior forms, the reform allocates only four hours a week for labour training as against 31 hours for general science. Thus, as has always been the case, the school's prime function is to provide a general education. There is no question of labour training "infringing" on general education in any way.

Nor will the four hours of productive labour compensate for the shortage of manpower in the USSR. This is a problem that has to be solved by rational use of the workforce available rather than by recruiting new cadres, the scientist stressed.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPED SOCIALISM NOTED

PM091008 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof V. Kulikov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Science Economics Institute under the rubric "Following the Course of Improving Developed Socialism": "Key Problems of the Economy"]

[Text] Our Communist Party devotes constant attention to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist thought, the generalization of new phenomena in life, and the replenishment of its ideological arsenal. The main achievement of recent times in this sphere has been the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism, which has made it possible to specify the natural laws of society's movement toward communism. On this theoretical basis the simplified idea, which found favor for a certain period of time, of the paths and time scales for the transition to the supreme phase of communism based on unconfirmed guidelines concerning the short-term nature of the socialist phase and the possibility of speeding up its passage, was overcome.

The concept of developed socialism is exceptionally important, not only in order to define more or less remote prospects, but also from the viewpoint of elucidating the specific ways of resolving current tasks. It is valuable in that it makes it possible to link up current and long-term tasks and goals with the tactics and strategy of achieving them. This unity is concretely embodied in important documents currently under preparation -- the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the USSR 1986-2005, and the planning directives for the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000 -- which will define the short-term and longer-term prospects for our development.

The dialectics of the initial level of developed socialism, in which we are currently situated, are such that, on the one hand, powerful economic potential has been created in the country and it has reached positions that make it possible to accelerate the development of productive forces and resolve major socioeconomic tasks on that basis; and on the other hand, problems left over from yesterday and phenomena which should not appear at the developed socialism stage still remain (these include above all the negative processes which came to light at the end of the seventies and the start of the eighties in a reduction of the growth rates of labor productivity and production and its efficiency, and the presence of elements of imbalance, including a number of consumer goods and services).

We are therefore faced in the very short term with resolving both major new socioeconomic tasks and overcoming phenomena which are not part and parcel of developed socialism. All this will serve the cause of improving developed socialism as the gradual movement toward communism takes place.

Concern for Soviet people's welfare and for improving their living and working conditions are at the center of the entire policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. "Steadily enhancing the people's well-being has been and remains the CPSU's unswerving program requirement," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for preparing the new edition of the CPSU Program.

Of course, we are not merely talking about ensuring that people are better off materially but also that they be physically healthy, spiritually developed, and active as regards society.

In implementing the extensive social program outlined by the party for the future, serious "pressure" is already being put on the forthcoming and subsequent 5-year plans. The implementation of the Food Program and bringing the consumption of food products up to the level of rational norms, the adoption of additional measures to further improve housing conditions, meeting the demand for kindergartens and nurseries, elaborating and carrying out a program of developing the production of consumer goods and the service system, and the implementation of the school reform will be of decisive importance in enhancing the Soviet people's well-being in this period.

The steady and dynamic growth of the economy and, above all, its efficiency is the indispensable precondition for resolving all these major and complex tasks which are vitally important for every Soviet citizen. That is why the CPSU devotes constant attention to economic questions. They occupied the most prominent place in the work and decisions of the 26th party congress and were the subject of realistic analysis at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and December (1983) Plenums. The importance of a number of key problems of the country's economic development was also stressed at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum. The party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo constantly keep track of the fulfillment of the Food and Energy Programs and the elimination of imbalances in the development of certain sectors and bottlenecks in capital construction and transport.

The measures taken by the party have made it possible to overcome the unfavorable trend of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan when economic growth rates slowed. A start was made in 1983. Whereas in 1982 national income grew by 2.6 percent, it rose by 3.1 percent in 1983. Industrial output was up 2.8 percent in 1982 and 4 percent in 1983. Labor productivity in industry increased by 2.1 percent in 1982, and by 3.5 percent in 1983. Labor productivity growth accounted for 75 percent of the growth in industrial output in 1982 and 88 percent in 1983.

Much work has been done in the current year to consolidate the positive results in the development of the economy, which is borne out by the first half-year results. Growth in industrial production was 4.5 percent up from the same period last year (industrial output grew by R16.6 billion). Labor productivity in industry correspondingly increased by 4.2 percent, accounting for 95 percent of the growth in production. Compared with the first half of 1983, public sector production of meat rose by 7 percent, milk by 2 percent, and eggs by 4 percent. The plan for purchasing livestock, milk, and eggs was fulfilled.

The party and its Central Committee realistically assess the results that have been achieved. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his speech at 2 March 1984 meeting with voters, "we have so far been able to achieve an improvement in economic indicators mainly via reserves which are, so to speak, at hand and on the surface. We set about strengthening order, organization, and discipline, and this has immediately had a marked economic effect."

Superficial reserves have not yet been exhausted. Losses of material resources and worktime, caused by a lack of organizational coordination and violations of labor and production discipline, have not been entirely eradicated in management practice. The path toward making full use of the reserves existing here will, naturally, continue to be unswervingly pursued. However, this alone is not enough to firmly reinforce and essentially improve the results that have been achieved. The party is aiming for profound qualitative changes in productive forces and a corresponding improvement in production relations, a cardinal improvement in labor productivity and the achievement of the highest world standards in this regard, and an acceleration of the transition to a chiefly intensive type of expanded reproduction which , unlike the extensive type, presupposes a reduction in expenditure per unit of output obtained.

The new edition of the CPSU Program, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "must clearly delineate the party's course of introducing into production in every possible way the latest achievements of science and technology, improving forms of management, and developing the initiative and labor activeness of the masses, on which all our successes depend to a decisive extent. The idea of merging two revolutions -- the scientific and technical one and the social one -- must be properly reflected in the CPSU Program."

A conference of the leaders of USSR ministries and departments and of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 20 July at which the progress in elaborating a draft of the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the more distant future in light of the directives of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was discussed. Main attention at the conference was devoted to stepping up work to intensify and increase economic efficiency. The need to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve labor productivity, reduce output prime cost, increase returns on capital investment, decisively improve the utilization of existing production potential and savings of material resources, and mobilize all reserves was stressed.

The main way to achieve a qualitative improvement in productive forces is, as we can see, to switch to intensive development, to implement major, comprehensive programs, and to combine in practice the advantages of our socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and with its very last stage, which promises a technological revolution in many spheres of production.

A fundamental breakthrough in the implementation of the path toward intensification is planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan. This is an exceedingly complex task. To solve it, it is necessary to accelerate the development and introduction of new equipment and technology that is a match for the best in the world, and to markedly reduce the amount of heavy and unskilled manual labor that still constitutes a considerable proportion of the agricultural and industrial sphere.

Unfortunately, the approach to this problem is often simplistic: just a matter of mechanizing production and using machinery instead of people to perform manual operations. These notions go back to the years of industrialization when there simply were no machines in many areas of the economy and they had to be brought in en masse. Now the situation is fundamentally different: All sectors of the national economy are machine-based. Therefore, the paramount task is not just to increase the amount of machinery in use, but to assimilate new technology which makes many existing manual operations unnecessary. A vast amount of work has to be done to update all the national economic sectors on the basis of modern scientific and technical achievements and to create machinery, mechanisms, and technology for today and tomorrow. Production must be automated and very extensive use of microprocessor systems and robots ensured; this flexible technology will enable us to rapidly and efficiently reorganize production for the manufacture of new products and waste-free and energy-saving technology.

The extensive use of robots, especially in areas of production that presently involve manual, heavy physical, unskilled and monotonous labor, will enable hundreds of thousands of people to work in more favorable conditions and to derive greater satisfaction from their work. This is fundamentally important since it hastens the solution of one of the main tasks of communist building -- the task of erasing the substantial differences between physical and intellectual labor.

The shifting of the center of gravity from new construction to the modernization and reconstruction of existing enterprises is an important component of the path toward intensification. It is this that leads to substantially faster updating of existing equipment.

In the case of the intensive type of expanded reproduction, structural changes in the national economy are definitely a major efficiency factor. We have the immediate job of restructuring the economy, thus ensuring the priority development of machine building (primarily those sectors on which scientific and technical progress depends, the power industry, the agro-industrial complex, the production infrastructure and a number of sectors in Group B and the nonproduction sphere.

It should also be kept in mind that the introduction of new equipment and new technology is most effective in modern conditions when accompanied by deeper production specialization and increased concentration. That is why it is so important to purposefully create major specialized enterprises servicing a number of sectors and to ensure the comprehensive development of economic regions and regional specialization.

The path toward intensification presupposes, finally, the development of foreign economic ties, the improvement of their effectiveness, and wider export opportunities.

A paramount role in the development of foreign economic ties goes to the further strengthening of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries. As the statement adopted at the recent CEMA economic summit conference noted, much work has been done in this area, but there are still significant reserves for expanding mutual cooperation and deepening production specialization and cooperation.

These have been the basic components of the course toward production intensification, whose implementation will transform the face of our entire economy. But in order to accelerate its implementation, the entire management system must be substantially restructured and the economic machinery, comprehensively improved. The 12th 5-Year Plan should be the turning point in this area as well. It is important to eliminate management forms and methods which hinder production intensification and to introduce new forms and methods aiding it; that is, ones geared to the development and use of fundamentally new equipment and technology ensuring the rapid implementation of profound structural changes in the economy.

Major economic experiments have been launched in the national economy to delineate the basic guidelines for the improvement of the economic machinery. The initial preliminary results of the experiments, although pointing out certain new problems, are by and large promising. In the ministries conducting the experiments, qualitative economic indicators have been higher than average for industry. They exceeded the average annual results of the ministries' work in the last 5 years and the plan targets.

The particular feature of the present state of the economy's development is the fact that there is an objective need for stronger centralism and for greater independence at every level of management. The development of economic initiative and creativity at economic region, association, and enterprise level is a very important task.

Another important way of improving the economic machinery is to develop, try out, and introduce a comprehensive system of incentives for working poeple and their collectives, which includes strict observance of the principle of distribution according to "quantity and quality of labor" and is geared to resolutely eradicating surviving elements of the equalization approach to distribution and attaching greater prestige to earned income.

Another important way of improving the economic machinery is to comprehensively broaden working people's involvement in production management, in the solution of all questions relating to labor collectives' activities.

The prospects outlined in the new edition of the CPSU Program, in the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the USSR, and in the plan guidelines for the next and subsequent 5-year periods are impressive and, at the same time, realistic. They are realistic because they take into full consideration the particular features and requirements of the level of development attained by Soviet society and the specific nature of the international situation, which demands the constant strengthening of the country's defense capability. These prospects are also realistic in that the presentation of them is accompanied by the elaboration of a system of measures to comprehensively guarantee them.

CSA SAYS HARVESTING RATE 'NEAR 1982 LEVEL'

PM100941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Anxious August"]

[Excerpts] The fields remained very busy in late July and early August. The week saw 8.3 million hectares of grain cut and 8.7 million threshed. This is a little less than in the previous 7 days. The figures then were 10 million and 8.6 million, Yet, the threshing rate is steady and last week it overtook the cutting rate.

Harvest work is spreading rapidly through the Non-Chernozem Zone and has reached its northern and eastern boundaries. Harvesting is in full swing in the South Urals, and farmers have started cutting grain in Omsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts. Nearly 4 million hectares of grain have been cut in Kazakhstan, which is 15 percent of the crop.

To get some sort of picture of what is going on in the August fields, let us visit some of the furthest points.

The Northern Economic Region, Vologda Oblast -- The grain crops achieved waxy ripeness earlier than usual and were ready for harvesting nearly everywhere at the beginning of August. On most farms the specialists drew up the work plans in good time and they had the harvesting options all worked out, taking weather conditions into account. As a rule, these plans also incorporate a program for parallel but coordinated activity on the flax plantations, winter sowing, fall plowing, and stocking up with feed.

On most farms in the Ukraine the grain harvest is either finished or nearly over.

Farmers have coped with the target for the procurement of strong and valuable strains of wheat in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, as well as in Crimea and Odessa Oblasts.

The North Caucasus -- The grain growers of the Kuban and Stavropol Kray were undoubtedly last week's stars. The Kuban farmers completed the sale of 4 million metric tons of grain. Stavropol Kray kolkhozes and sovkhozes have dispatched 1.5 million metric tons of grain to the state. Most of the wheat arriving at reception centers is of strong and valuable strains.

The Jral Region -- Machine operators have cut more than half of the grain in Orenburg Oblast and over one-third in Bashkiria. The threshing rate is also high. The week's figures were 590,000 and 385,000 hectares, respectively.

Siberia -- Most rayons are striving to procure as much feed as possible before the full-scale harvest begins.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by Monday 6 August 43 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut and 37.3 million had been threshed -- 87 percent of the cut area. Some 3.5 million hectares of pulse crops had been threshed. Some 67.6 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut. Some 48.9 million metric tons of hay, 55.3 million metric tons of haylage, 20.7 million metric tons of silage, and 24.3 million metric tons of straw have been procured. The harvesting rate is near the 1982 level, higher than in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

August will certainly substantially augment the state's grain stocks and farms' feed stocks.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS HOLD MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

LD100909 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The first-ever space walk by a woman has been one of the main events of the 7th expedition to the orbital scientific research station "Salyut-7", which consisted of Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk, Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today, which was devoted to the completion of their flight.

During the three hours 35 minutes outside the station, he went on, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Svetlana Savitskaya tested a unique tool designed to perform complicated technological operations in outer space. This has shown, in particular, that it is possible for women cosmonauts to do various work aboard an orbiting complex and outside it.

"The successfully concluded flight of the crew of the spaceship "Soyuz T-12" is another bright page in the history of space exploration", Vladimir Kotelnikov said. "The results obtained during that mission will find wide uses in various branches of science and the national economy".

Crew commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov spoke about the peculiarities of the crew's training for the flight and about the research and experiments conducted in orbit. "The most responsible moment in the program", he said, "was the space walk to carry out technological experiments. Much attention was also paid to studying the structure of the earth's atmosphere and the impact of a space flight on the human organism".

He spoke highly of Svetlana Savitskaya's work aloft, noting her high professional skills and persistence. "To exist in outer space and work there", he said, "demand not only high skills but also high physical strength. Svetlana has demonstrated the stamina and strength comparable to those of a man".

Researcher cosmonaut Igor Volk, Vladimir Dzhanibekov said, has fulfilled the planned experiements with the thoughtfulness and high sense of responsibility typical of him as a researcher.

"Although nearly 20 years have passed since the first space walk made by Aleksey Leonov, this operation still remains among the most rare and exciting", Svetlana Savitskaya said. "The accumulated experience and many months of training have allowed Vladimir Dzanibekov and myself to fulfill the program of work with the unified hand-operated tool in conditions of outer space".

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD101150 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another "Molniya-1" communication satellite today. The mission of the "Molniya-1" communication satellite is to ensure the operation of long-distance radiotelephone and radiotelegraph services and the transmission of Central Television programs to the points of the "orbita" network.

The satellite was put into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,772 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 479 kilometers in the southern hemisphere. Period of revolution of the satellite is 12 hours 15 minutes. Inclination of the orbit is 62.7 degrees. Communication sessions via the "molniya-1" satellite will be carried out as scheduled.

GENERAL SHKADOV ON QUALITIES NEEDED BY OFFICERS

PM091039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Life of the Soviet Armed Forces": "The Officer Corps"]

[Excerpts] In our country, every profession is honored and important. However, as a military man who has devoted 50 years to Army service, I regard the truly heroic profession of a Soviet officer with particular respect. Receptions are traditionally held in the Kremlin each year in honor of the officers graduating from military academies. Those who have had occasion to stand in dress uniform beneath the lofty vaults of the Great Kremlin Palace will remember the receptions all their life.

The latest reception was held at the end of June. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, congratulated the graduates on completing their studies and conveyed a cordial greeting, congratulations, and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. A greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers was then read out. This greeting and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's congratulations were further evidence of the paternal concern shown for the Armed Forces and for military cadres' training. They have been interpreted by the military academy graduates and by all Soviet servicemen as an instruction from the party and the people to defend the sanctity of the motherland's interests and to devote all their efforts and knowledge to strengthening our state's defense capability and enhancing the Army and Navy's combat readiness.

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the young Soviet republic was faced with the task of creating a fundamentally new, revolutionary army capable of defending working people's gains against internal and external counter-revolution.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" stresses that that victory showed the superiority of Soviet military science and art and our military cadres" high level of strategic leadership and combat skill. Supreme High Command Headquarters as well as such outstanding military chiefs as G. Zhukov, A. Vasilevskiy, I. Bagramyan, N. Vatutin, L. Govorov, A. Golovko, A. Yersmenko, I. Konev, N. Kuznetsov, R. Malinovskiy, K. Meretskov, K. Moskalenko, F. Oktyabrskiy, I. Petrov, K. Rokossovskiy, F. Tolbukhin, I. Chernyakhovskiy, V. Chuykov, and many others carried out enormous organizational work preparing operations and leading the troops in them.

Following the war, the Soviet Armed Forces were faced with new tasks. The Army and Navy were equipped with powerful nuclear missiles, and all branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops underwent radical changes. All this naturally increased the demands made on military cadres. To use modern combat hardware skillfully they had to know the fundamentals of nuclear physics, radio equipment, electronics, higher mathematics, and other sciences. The task of training these cadres was resolved. The qualities of devotion to the motherland, boldness, bravery, courage, and a readiness for self-sacrifice bequeathed to the new generation by the Soviet officers, commanders, and political workers of the front-line years were enhanced by a thorough grasp of theory and military matters, in-depth knowledge, and technical expertise.

Today more than 70 percent of the officer personnel have a higher military or specialized military education. Virtually all commanders of regiments, brigades, and above, and political organ chiefs have a higher military education. It is also noteworthy that most officers obtain an appropriate engineering skill in the higher military colleges. This is a present-day requirement and a real necessity which is bound up with the enhanced role of officer cadres in military building.

Under modern conditions the role of officers in directing troops laden with complex combat hardware is growing constantly. Greater demands are also being made on the ideological tempering of military cadres. Soviet officers are people with a high level of Marxist-Leninist training and are rightly considered to be the exponents of party policy in the Armed Forces. They must possess qualities such as competence, a keen feeling for the new, and the ability to assume responsibility for resolving complex tasks, to identify and support initiative from an early stage, and to galvanize the personnel's will and energy. The specific nature of troop direction makes it incumbent on military leaders of all ranks to have the ability to think and act in conditions where time is extremely limited and where the moral, psychological, and physical pressure is enormous. Officer cadres must not only have an excellent command of their profession but must also know how to work with people and to train and educate them.

When characterizing our officer corps, let us emphasize that whetever post a Soviet officer, general, or admiral holds, he devotes all his knowledge and experience to his military duty. The main content of this work is to maintain the high combat readiness of units and ships. Combat readiness is created day by day from a great number of things large and small. There is no limit to improving it, just as there are no "trifles" which can be overlooked. Units, divisions, districts, groups of forces, and fleets are justifiably proud of those people who carry out their official duty irreproachably and who strive for high performance in combat and political training and in the training and education of subordinates.

There are thousands of remarkable and truly talented officers among those who now command subunits, units, ships, and divisions and who work in staffs and political organs. The division commanded by Colonel Leonid Ilarionovich Kovalev was one of the best in the Ground Forces. Kovalev's life was bound up with the army even from his childhood when he entered the Suvorov Military College in Voronezh. He subsequently graduated from the Higher Combined Arms Command School in Baku and the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. He commanded a platoon and a company, was chief of staff of a battalion, deputy commander and later commander of a regiment, and chief of staff of a division. High trust was conferred on the comparatively young officer when he was appointed commander of a division. Leonid Ilarionovich justified this high trust with honor, and he is now a student of the General Staff Military Academy.

Colonel Ye. Vysotskiy, the present commander of this division, has also proved himself worthy of the illustrious traditions of frontline officers. He has skillfully commanded the subunits entrusted to him and has been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and valor in the performance of his military and internationalist duty.

The title of Soviet officer is borne high by such commanders of advanced divisions and units as Major General A. Bobylev, Major General A. Lipanov, Major General A. (?Rudenya), Rear Admiral F. Gromov, Colonel I. Balashov, Colonel V. Nechayev, Hero of the Soviet Union Captain 1st Class A. Olkhovikov, Lieutentant Colonel V. Khorokhorin, Lieutenant Colonel A. Yakimov, Lieutenant Colonel M. Batyrev, Lieutenant Colonel A. Gundar, Major A. Gureyev, Major V. Novichkov, Captain A. Vanichkin, Captain N. Khromov, Captain N. Avtayev, Senior Lieutenant A. Borisov, Senior Lieutenant V. Tarasov, Lieutenant A. Orlov, Lieutenant V. Popov, and many other commanders and political workers.

Officers' dynasties have been established in the Soviet Armed Forces today -- families whose representatives have for three generations now dedicated their life to the heroic officer's profession. The Navy's combat history contains, written in red letters, the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Vice Admiral A. Petelin, head of a dynasty of submariners. A worker's son from the Urals, he was recommended for the Navy by the Komsomol in the thirties. He commanded various types of submarines. Petelin's name became widely known in 1962, when he headed the cruise of the nuclear powered submarine Leninskiy Komsomol beneath the North Pole's ice, which earned him the Hero's Gold Star. The father's work is being continued by his son, Captain 1st Class Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Petelin, also a submariner in the Red Banner Northern Fleet. Aleksandr Ivanovich's grandson, Pavel, has also chosen the career of a naval sailor. He is a student at the naval submarine school.

In our socialist society the officers' profession is honored and respected. It is accessible to any teenager who has decided to dedicate his life to the defense of the motherland, no matter in which corner of the country he lives. Young workers, kolkhoz members, yesterday's 10th-graders, graduates from vocational and technical schools, technical colleges, and institutes, and long-service soldiers -- these are the ones who are preparing to replace the veterans in the officers' ranks, having, of course, attended beforehand a course of study at military schools and academies. The recently held Fifth All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries showed yet again that we have vast reserves to supplement the officer cadres from among the front ranks of Soviet young people. Our officer corps today consists of representatives from more than 100 of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups. All officers, generals, and admirals, no matter what their nationality, have equal opportunities to improve their knowledge and career prospects. Moral, political, and professional qualities are the main criteria for service promotion.

The social mix of Soviet military cadres is also varied, being a firm amalgam of children from the families of workers, kolkhoz members, and the Soviet intelligentsia. Over 90 percent of them are communists or Komsomol members. The officers enjoy all the rights vested in the Soviet people. They play an active part in the country's social life and many of them are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics, and local soviets. Quite a few officers have been awarded high state prizes for their military labor.

Soviet officers are primarily distinguished by high political and professional qualities and they possess firm will, bravery, determination, initiative, and readiness to bear full responsibility for their actions. It must not, however, be thought that their interests are limited to service matters. The officers are well-rounded, intelligent, educated people, and have lofty spiritual requirements. Quite a few of them devote their free time to the theater, artistic creativity, or the arts. Their service is romantic, but also hard. It often takes them to the most distant corners of our country, where there are no large cities or amenities, where endless snow blizzards or sand storms are blowing.

But no matter where the military duty may take a Soviet officer, he serves the party and people loyally, educates and trains the servicemen, and defends the sacred borders of our motherland.

"The cadres," K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "are really the golden asset of the party and the state." This high appraisal applies fully to the Army and Navy officer cadres. The commanders and political workers are all sons of our great people, adhering to the combat glory of the legendary red commanders from the Civil War times and of the conquerors of fascist Germany and militarist Japan in the last war. Soviet officers' hearts belong totally to Lenin's party, and their lives are models of supreme civic awareness, patriotism, and internationalism in action.

IMPORTANCE OF CADRES' IDEOLOGICAL TEMPERING NOTED

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[Editorial: "An Officer's Ideological Tempering"]

[Text] In implementing its leading and guiding role in the Soviet Armed Forces the Communist Party attaches special importance to military cadres' ideological tempering and their Marxist-Leninist education. The stronger the officers' ideological tempering, the more fully they are aware of their reponsibility for maintaining their subordinates' combat training at the level of current requirements, and the better and higher the standard at which they perform the obligations levied on them to ensure the high combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships. Communist conviction, political maturity, an awareness of the correctness and invincibility of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and selfless devotion to the Communist Party and their own people have always formed and continue to form the basis of all the Soviet officer's glorious deeds, and are graphically expressed both in their selfless martial labor aimed at ensuring the motherland's reliable security and in their great political education work among the personnel.

Addressing the Kremlin reception in honor of military academy graduates, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, noted that in resolving the tasks of strengthening combat readiness, a large part is played by purposeful ideological education work and that in performing this work, it is essential to profoundly and persuasively explain to servicemen the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and to make each serviceman aware of the grim reality of the military politcal situation in the world. These crucial tasks are undoubtedly resolved more successfully by the officer who, content with the knowledge he already has, constantly and persistently learns; profoundly studies the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, the history of the CPSU, and the materials and decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums; is active at classes in the Marxist-Leninist training group; and pays great attention to independent work on recommended literature.

The successful practical activity of the commander and political worker is inconceivable without their self-enrichment with new knowledge, without daily, tireless work studying everything new that life introduces -- particularly in our time, when profound qualitative changes are taking place in military matters, when the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism is intensifying, and when the aggressiveness of the extreme reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism is increasing. Our officers consider it their duty to study in depth and have a good knowledge of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

This plenum examined topical issues of the party's ideological and mass political work, the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" and "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in Young People's Communist Education," Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, and the party documents connected with preparation of a new draft CPSU Program. This strengthens their communist convictinn, enriches them spiritually, lends them new strength in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the tasks gacing them, and helps them to correctly carry out their subordinates' ideological, military, moral, and legal education.

Let us turn to the experience of Lieutenant Colonel S. Galstyan. He is known in his Air Force fighter regiment as a profoundly party-minded man who pays a great deal of attention to his own ideological tempering and the improvement of his flying skill, a man who has close ties with people and is implacable toward shortcomings. Comrade Galstyan knows how to set the tone in a talk at a party meeting, to convey to his subordinates his profoundly perceived understanding of the party's military policy, and to combat views and morals alien to us. People measure themselves against and follow his example.

Unfortunately, not all officers yet pay due attention to their own ideological-political and spiritual growth. Some of them prepare carelessly for seminars in the Marxist-Leninist training group, covering only one topic, and do not study the recommended literature in depth. Naturally, this has an adverse effect on their knowledge and leads to the point where they gradually take less and less part in the sociopolitical life of subunits and units. That is what happened with officers V. Sizykh and R. Ibatullin, for instance.

Ideological fiber and Communist conviction determine the vigor of officers' life stance and their conduct in daily service and in combat situations as conscious fighters for the party's cause. That is why questions of forming in them a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, spiritual maturity, and political culture are always the focus of attention of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. It is important to ensure the constant monitoring of studies in officers' Marxist-Leninist training groups; to struggle persistently, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, against formalism, dogmatism, and the mechanical learning, divorced from practice, of particular general propositions; to develop by every means possible active forms of study, including the preparation and reading of essays on topical themes; and to give lectures and seminars a greater practical thrust. The point of political study is to ensure that each person has an in-depth understanding of the party's policy, knows how to make practical use of the knowledge he has acquired, and has a clear idea of his public and official duty and fulfills it in practice.

We must constantly scrutinize the progress of officers' independent work, especially that of young officers, and conduct individual talks with them on the essence of the questions they are studying. Party and Komsomol committees must conduct sessions which hear reports from officers, both Communists and Komsomol members, on their ideological growth, independent work in studying topical issues of the CPSU's theory and policy, and their participation in their subordinates' ideological-political education.

In studying revolutionary theory in close connection with life and the practice of military matters, the officer develops in himself a class-based self-awareness, ideological staunchness, implacability toward any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, and the ability to see the connection between current tasks and end goals. That is why further persistent work in this direction is a vital necessity for him. Studying communism is every officer's duty and obligation.